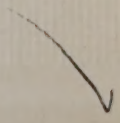


Gc
975.801
B19b
1128705

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION.



1250

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02401 4984

HISTORY STORIES OF MILLEDGEVILLE
AND BALDWIN COUNTY

OF THIS FIRST EDITION OF THE HISTORY OF
MILLEDGEVILLE AND BALDWIN COUNTY
THREE HUNDRED COPIES HAVE BEEN PRINTED

Other books by the same author

SIDNEY LANIER AT OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY

THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION

History Stories of Milledgeville and Baldwin County

Georgia

LEOLA SELMAN BEESON

*The most important history for any community is
its own past, not that of far countries or ancient
times.*

Dr. E. Merton Coulter.

THE J. W. BURKE COMPANY
MACON, GEORGIA

1943

COPYRIGHT, 1943

by

LEOLA SELMAN BEESON

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

1128705

Dedicated to
MISS KATHERINE SCOTT,
Associate Professor of English
at the Georgia State College for Women,
A teacher of youth,
A lover of poetry,
Regent of the Nancy Hart Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
and to
THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF MILLEDGVILLE
AND BALDWIN COUNTY.

PREFACE

There is a saying that the world progresses on the feet of little children. The writer thinks this saying is true. Children's active minds begin early to inquire into historical facts even, and when they meet indifference or ignorance on the part of their elders, they keep on asking until their minds are satisfied.

It is because school children continually come and ask about the historic sites which have been marked in this county, that these history stories are presented to them.

The stories began to develop in the long ago when the writer was President of The Federated Clubs of Baldwin County, and with her club members would go twice a year, to every one of the sixteen schools of the County, and present programs of song and literature and history.

That was before the present generation of school children was born, and before the consolidation of schools.

Many of the stories have appeared in current newspapers and some of them, in consolidated form, have figured in club reports; for during thirty-nine consecutive years the writer was an officer in her Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for two successive years in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, she won for Georgia, the national prize, The Jeanne Fox Weinman trophy for history work in the public schools. Also, in another year, she won for her Chapter, the Charles J. Haden cup for marking the most historic site in the State.

In her Chapter of The Daughters of the American Colonists, she had the honor of doing the historical work for the DeSoto marker erected at Hawkinsville, Georgia, by the Daughters of the American Colonists, The Daughters of the American Revolution, and the United States Daughters of 1812.

She has done the history study and planned for the erection of ten historical markers in Georgia and has written the inscriptions for twelve; and it is this work which has resulted in the assembling of these stories. This is told merely to show a continued interest on the part of the writer in the history of the State and the town and the County in which she lives.

It must here be confessed to the children that the rich field of the history of Milledgeville, the old capital of the State of Georgia, for more than sixty years, with these stories added to many others, has scarcely been scratched.

A second reason for writing the stories is that school boys and girls seldom and almost never have access to old National and State historical records or to old Law Books or files of old newspapers which contain the source material for the stories.

Still another reason may be an undeserved compliment received last year when the writer was asked to speak on Robert E. Lee to the students of the Grammar School of the Georgia Military College. One teacher, Mrs. Dixon Williams, asked her class of big boys to express their thanks in short notes, which they did in charming manner. One fifteen-year-old boy wrote as follows:

"My dear Mrs. B—:

I surely did enjoy your talk about Robert E. Lee. I am sure you know more about Robert E. Lee than anybody in Milledgeville."

The part the historian plays may be considered small by many, but to the historian herself, there is the feeling that somehow that marker for which she has labored belongs to her.

The writer has asked a few friends who have written charming stories about Milledgeville for permission to include them in this group: They are, Dr. Francis Daniels, Mrs. David Ferguson, Dr. E. A. Tigner, Mrs. E. R. Hines, Miss Hallie Smith, and Dr. W. T. Wynne.

School boys and girls declare they do not wish to bother with foot notes which older people now demand: so there will be no annotations. However, as great care will be taken, as if references figured on every page. The writer deems it a privilege to give these history stories to school boys and girls, and her wish is that every Baldwin County student will find in this series one Chapter, at least, to interest him or her, and that every pupil who is interested will continue the study of history through the college years; for an understanding of past events is essential in any attempt to understand present ones or to foresee coming developments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FRONTISPIECE: Fair Milledgeville—Dr. Francis Daniels.....	xiv
CHAPTER I—Milledgeville and its Adjacent Land.....	1
The Beginnings of History: Old Oconee Town—Echete—Furman Shoals—Rock Landing—Marker—Fort Fidius—Treaty with Creek Indians at Fort Wilkinson—Signatures to Treaty—Marker—Forts in Baldwin County.	
CHAPTER II—An Ancient Map of Milledgeville.....	16
Markers: Old Tom's Ford—Fort Winston—Fort Advance—Fort Defiance—Milledgeville Streets named for Patriots by Miss Hallie Claire Smith—Milledgeville's Lotteries—Masonic Hall—Marker—The Land Lottery System.	
CHAPTER III—The Old Capitol	34
The Capitol: Marker—General Lafayette's Visit—The Lafayette Badge—The Lafayette Marker—Marker—The First Permanent Capital—Indian Talk at Capitol (by Rev. George White)—Mount Nebo, Home of Governor Mitchell (by Nelle Womack Hines)—Anti-Tariff Convention—The Big Gully—Encampment Hill—The Great Torch Light Procession—Herschel V. Johnson Marker—Three Bronze Markers Destroyed—New Old Capitol Building Dedicated.	
CHAPTER IV—Milledgeville's Executive Mansions	55
Architect of Old Governor's Mansion—The Cupola—The Cline House—Marker at Mansion—Historic Pilgrimages—Marker: Mansion Blue Room—Milledgeville and Royalty (by Mrs. David Ferguson)—Pageant and History.	
CHAPTER V—Baldwin County Courthouses and Jails	74
Marker for Preservers of The Great Seal—Mrs. Nathan Barnett—Nathan Crawford Barnett—Marker at Hillsboro Courthouse Site.	
CHAPTER VI—The Old Penitentiary Square	86
The State Penitentiary Plan (by Dr. E. A. Tigner)—The Two Missionaries in the Penitentiary.	
CHAPTER VII—Marker for Site of The Methodist Church.....	96
The Churches: Camp Creek Baptist Church—Hopewell Church—Gift of the State to Churches.	
CHAPTER VIII—Old Oglethorpe University	101
Marker: Thalian Hall—Sidney Lanier (by Dr. W. T. Wynne)—S. A. E., Eta—Georgia—Marker for Dr. H. D. Allen—Allen Drive-way Marker.	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER IX—The Milledgeville State Hospital	114
The Thomas Fitzgerald Green Marker—Swint Avenue Marker.	
CHAPTER X—Biographical Sketches	118
Jesse Lee—Aaron Burr—Duncan McCrimmon—Samuel Dale— Major James A. Conally—Sam Ferrell—The Jefferson Davis Me- morial—Dr. Charles Herty Marker—History in Obituaries—Some Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves—Greene County's 150th Birthday.	
CHAPTER XI—Milledgeville History found in Attics	140
Ducking of a Scold (by Judge Iverson L. Harris)—John W. A. Sanford—Richard Blount—Col. Augustus Holmes Kenan—Gov- ernor Jenkins' Letter to Mrs. Orme—Mrs. Bessie Fair Minor's Gift—Peterson Thweatt, Confederate Comptroller General—Record of Baldwin Blues—Odds and Ends.	
CHAPTER XII—Milledgeville's Crown	174
Georgia Military College—Georgia State College for Women.	
CHAPTER XIII—Epilogue	179
Moravian Mission at Spring Place—Marker—Red Clay Council Ground—Marker.	

HISTORY STORIES OF MILLEDGEVILLE
AND BALDWIN COUNTY

FAIR MILLEDGEVILLE

*Fair Milledgeville, proud seat of olden rule
In days portentous to our Georgia's fate,
We hail thee in deep reverence and awe,
For thou hast clasped the college and the school
Within a love, which naught can e'er abate.
So deep the passion is wherefrom to draw
As from a spring, whose waters crystal cool,
Well forth with purling soft and delicate.
Fair Milledgeville mayst thou forever be
The glory of our Georgia and remain
Faithful forever to the priceless goals
That thy wise founders set of old for thee.
Binding thy fate as with a golden chain
To thy high service as time forward rolls.*

Francis Potter Daniels.

CHAPTER I

MILLEDGEVILLE AND ITS ADJACENT LAND

Milledgeville, the county site of Baldwin County, was named for Georgia's distinguished Governor, John Milledge, while the County was named for another distinguished citizen, Abraham Baldwin. The one gave the land for Franklin College, which became the University of Georgia and the other wrote the charter for the University.

The Georgia poet, D. G. Bickers described Milledgeville as accurately as he described Savannah, in his poem about the latter city just before the Georgia bi-centennial celebration. It reads as follows:

*"Before a single stroke of work was done,
Foundation dug, or sills laid firm in place,
Before a building reared itself in sun
Or shade, when there was only open space—
The plan of all the town was visioned plain;
Each street and square, each park and lot and lane.*

*And now almost two hundred years have passed;
We clearly see the wisdom of the plan.
Hark back to visions of a pattern cast,
Design again—the fav'rite dream of man."*

Many times has Milledgeville the old Georgia capital, held the spotlight of the state, and on several occasions has it or its near-by sites, held the spotlight of the nation. One time was in 1794, when Fort Defiance, occupying the very site of Milledgeville, and the near-by forts, Fort Advance and Fort Winston, and probably other fortified places, were all destroyed on the same day in order to avoid actual war. All these forts were built by General Elijah Clark and his men who had planned to set up a new republic on Creek Indian lands, and had even laid out

and built their capital on the west bank of the Oconee river just opposite Rock Landing. When General Clark found that President Washington, Governor Matthews, the soldiers, and his old comrades in the Revolutionary War, were determined to fight against him, he and his followers capitulated without bloodshed.

In 1802, this section was again in the spotlight, when during Thomas Jefferson's Presidency, the treaty with the Creek Indians was signed at Fort Wilkinson, thus securing the ground on which Milledgeville stands.

Another time was in 1825, when Governor Troup defied President John Quincy Adams and came out victor. This was after the Treaty of Indian Springs, which treaty had been signed by William McIntosh, the head chiefs of Cowetas, and fifty-one other chiefs. Also it had been signed by the United States Commissioners and had been ratified by the Congress of the United States. The President then ordered Governor Troup to make no survey of the ceded lands and sent Major General Gaines to Milledgeville to confer with him on the subject. The two men differed, and Governor Troup wrote to the President about General Gaines as follows: "Should he presume to infringe on this order, I will send your Major General by brevet home to you in chains." He then went on with the survey of the Indian lands.

It was here that Colonel John Crowell, United States Agent for the Creek Indians, came for his defense concerning his acts pertaining to the treaty.

It was here that William H. Torrance of Milledgeville, appeared as counsel for the Commissioners of the Indian Springs Treaty.

It was here that the distinguished author, Thomas L. McKenney came, who, as early as 1822, wrote to Reverend Eli Baldwin of New York, "I am totally deceived if the policy we advocate, that of a separate country for the Indians, is not that alone which can save them."

It was here that Chilly McIntosh came on the day that his father and another Indian chief were murdered by the Indians, to acquaint Governor Troup with the tragic story.

It was here that Governor Gilmer lived when he appointed

the Georgia Guard who arrested the two missionaries who were imprisoned in the State penitentiary; and this guard on account of their acts received vituperation at home and abroad. They arrested also, John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," and imprisoned him at Spring Place, Georgia.

It was here that Governor Wilson Lumpkin lived when he pardoned the two missionaries in the penitentiary, when they relented after having served sixteen months of their four-year sentence.

It was here that the harsh and unjust Indian laws were made by the State of Georgia: illustrating the truth of the saying that "Oppression maketh a wise man mad."

With the exception of the destruction of General Elijah Clark's forts, the brightest spotlight of all, fell upon Rock Landing, six miles below Milledgeville, in 1789, when the United States Government failed to make a treaty there with the Creek Indians.

The treaty failed on account of the duplicity of Alexander McGillivray, that wily, half-breed Creek Indian chief who has been called "The Alabama Tallyrand." He swore allegiance to the United States while he was still loyal to Spain. He accepted salaries at the same time both from America and Spain, and in addition, received gifts delivered to him by the English. President Theodore Roosevelt said of him, "He was a consummate diplomat, a born leader," and when he died at Pensacola we are told that the Indians followed him to his grave with "loud screams of real woe, which they vented in their unaffected grief."

Old Oconee Town

Children, and grown people as well, continually ask "how did our river get its beautiful name?"

Dr. John R. Swanton, the distinguished Ethnologist of The Smithsonian Institution, answers this question perfectly. In his "Bulletin 73," the title of which is "Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors," he states that "the main body of the Oconee was located, when first known to Englishmen, on Oconee River, about four miles south of the present Milledge-

ville, Georgia, just below what is called the Rock Landing." He says "Almost all that is known of later Oconee history is contained in the following extract from Bartram: "Our encampment was fixed on the site of old Oconee town, which, about sixty years ago was evacuated by the Indians, who finding their situation disagreeable from its vicinity to the white people, left it, moving upwards into the Nation of Upper Creeks and there built a town; but the situation not suiting their roving disposition, they grew sickly and then tired of it and resolved to seek an habitation more agreeable to their minds." On their first removal to the banks of the Chattahoochee river, they named their town Oconee, after the old town on the Oconee which they had left behind. Then they moved to a location in Florida on a beautiful lake, and named their town Cuscovilla.

Even in Florida, they met with troubles, until their able kinsmen, the Creeks, whom they designate as "uncles," championed their cause.

Dr. Swanton places the removal of the Oconee from the banks of the Oconee River, soon after the year 1715.

Dr. A. R. Kelley, the Smithsonian archaeologist, who worked at the Macon Mounds, trenched old Oconee Town and found from the artifacts, that the Hitchiti Indians preceded the Creeks here just as at the Macon Mounds. No trade beads were found; so the site antedates the coming of European traders.

The Hitchiti Indians, like their Creek kinsmen, were members of the great Muskogean confederacy. At one time this confederacy occupied fifty towns in which were spoken six distinct languages. The dominant class in this Muskogean stock referred to the language of the Hitchiti and one other group contemptuously, calling them "Stinkards."

Dr. Kelley prepared from his collection of pottery fragments and arrow heads found at Oconee Town, an interesting exhibit which was presented to The Historical Museum of The Georgia State College for Women.

He wrote also an interesting letter about the site of an old Indian town here at Milledgeville, in which he was interested. He says, "This village, Echete, as shown on some old maps, was probably located on the site of the present Echeta golf links.

Historically, the village must be an old Hitchiti town of the same Indians, who were responsible for the settlement at old Oconee Town. . . . No exploration is contemplated at the Echete village."

Then too, it must be remembered that at Furman Shoals, near Milledgeville, a Creek Indian burial mound was discovered which contained about forty burial urns. Only one urn, with its near-by skeleton, of a man, was rescued by the manager of the steam shovel. The fragments even, of all the others were buried deep with earth, preparatory to the excavating and the filling-in of the proposed dam, which the Georgia Power Company was building. A large territory had been cleared of timber for the backwaters of this dam.

When not even a fragment of the other urns was saved, people who love the past and cherish its remains could exclaim with Sidney Lanier—

*"O Trade! O Trade! would thou wert dead!
The Time needs heart—'tis tired of head."*

The great Ethnologist, Dr. John R. Swanton, when he viewed the rescued bowl with its incised decoration, immediately pronounced it pre-Columbian, and he asked for and received the pattern on it.

One other memento came from this mound. It is a highly polished yellow stone, a little more than two inches long, with a large hole in one end. It has been pronounced an "atlatl"—weight of the Creek Indians. The "atlatl" is a throwing-stick, the precursor of the bow and arrow.

Rock Landing

Rock Landing, near old Oconee Town, was an important place during Indian times, and important also, after the advent of the white man.

Three Indian trails converged there, one of them continuing on towards the Ogeechee River and Augusta.

After the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone, the United States, acting in accord with Georgia's desire for

frontier protection, placed at Rock Landing a garrison of soldiers and a trading post.

Major Gaither was in command of all United States troops in Georgia, Constant Freeman was Agent of the Department of War, and James Seagrove was Agent for the Creek Indians.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Georgia history occurred at Rock Landing in 1789, when Alexander McGillivray, son of a Scotch father and a Creek Indian princess of high birth, as able in diplomacy as any man of any nation, prevented a treaty being made between the United States and the Creek Indians. The prevention of the treaty meant humiliation for the State of Georgia, and for the United States as well, but it is too picturesque a scene to ever be omitted from any Georgia history story.

Georgia contributed funds for the entertainment of the Indians and the United States made preparation on a large scale.

The "talk" which was sent to Alexander McGillivray and the head men and warriors of the Creek nation, invited them to a proposed treaty at Rock Landing "on your bank of the Oconee River." It said, "We are now governed by a President who is like the old King over the great water. He commands all the warriors of the thirteen great fires. He will have regard to the welfare of all the Indians, and when peace shall be established, he will be your father, and you will be his children, so that none shall dare to do you harm."

"Our traders are very rich and have houses full of such goods as you were used to get in former days; it is our wish that you should trade with them, and they with you, in strict friendship."

The treaty was not to fail, so Andrew Pickens and H. Osborne, the two United States Commissioners, associated with themselves other and more honorable Commissioners. They were General Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army during the Revolution, Cyrus Griffin, who had served as President of the Continental Congress, and David Humphrey, one of the military aides of General Washington, and later, was Minister to Spain.

They sailed from New York, August 31st, 1789, their vessel

laden with presents for the Indians; and reached Savannah September 10th.

A company of United States Artillery formed their escort, and they reached Rock Landing September 20th, 1789, and pitched their tents on the east bank of the Oconee. On the western bank were gathered Alexander McGillivray with his head men and two thousand warriors. The usual formalities and interviews were indulged in; the boats constantly crossing and recrossing the Oconee river. Then came September 24th, the momentous day for signing the treaty and all the Indians had vanished into thin air.

A note finally came from McGillivray saying "We sincerely desire a peace, but we cannot sacrifice much to obtain it." When they approached the Ocmulgee River another message came saying that they must seek provender for their horses.

The message the Commissioners sent to the Secretary of War was, "The parties have separated without forming a treaty."

On November 10th, they reached New York and on the 17th, reported to Congress that the failure of the treaty could be attributed to Alexander McGillivray, Principal Chief.

During Miss Floride Allen's Regency of the Daughters of the American Revolution, they, with the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution, marked the site of Rock Landing, May 26th, 1935.

Six historical facts are recorded on the bronze tablet attached to the granite boulder.

The inscription reads:

"Rock Landing

Head of navigation on Oconee River

In 1789, Trading Post where Alexander McGillivray frustrated plans for treaty between United States Commissioners and Creek Indians. In 1777, William Bartram visited nearby site of old Oconee Town which had then been deserted more than 60 years. On west bank three Indian trails met; the Oakmulgee Old Towns Trail, the Cussetah Path, and the Old Trading Path, which continued eastward to-

wards Augusta. 1793, the line between Washington and Hancock counties. 1794, Fort Advance on westside bank of Oconee from Rock Landing."

Fort Fidius on the Oconee, 1793-1797

From reading State and Government reports, it is known that the garrison of United States soldiers stationed at Rock Landing, was moved just a little distance up the Oconee, and this new place was called Fort Fidius. The removal was because of sickness appearing among the soldiers at the former site.

An old Georgia Gazetter of Adiel Sherwood, says of Washington County (which in old days extended to the Oconee River), that the first settlement was "a village built 8 miles below Milledgeville on the east bank of the Oconee, called *Federal Town*, containing four framed houses and a dozen cabins, Fort, etc. The soldiers died in the Fort and a new one was erected near the east landing of General Holt's ferry."

This new site Fort Fidius, was about two miles below the mouth of Fishing Creek on the west side of the river, almost exactly where the old map in the Baldwin County Courthouse shows it to be.

On October 31st, 1792, the Secretary of War wrote to James Seagrove, Agent of Indian affairs: "The goods which remain at Rock Landing will be disposed of hereafter at that post to the friendly Upper Creeks. To remove them would not only be too expensive, but prevent the exercise of that public generosity which on the present occasion seems in a considerable degree to be necessary in Indian affairs."

On April 19th, 1793, Major Gaither wrote to the Secretary of War from Fort Fidius, saying "The soldiers are as healthy as I could expect them anywhere; and perfectly reconciled and attentive to duty. I have got all the stores from the Rock Landing, and ordered the guard from this place to join me tomorrow."

This was a most distressing time in Georgia's history. The line between the whites and the Creek Indians was the Oconee River and murders and thefts were happening almost daily.

James Seagrove, the Indian Agent was constantly writing to

the Secretary of War that the Indians desired peace, but there was no peace. Both Governor Telfair and Governor Matthews had formed companies of Militia Infantry and also Troops of Horse, a certain number of them with the Government's approval, and the situation became so strained that both Georgia and the Government deemed an early war with the Creek Indians a certainty.

On September 6th, 1793, James Seagrove wrote to the Secretary of War, that the frontier people of Georgia have determined "that peace with the Creek Indians shall not take place on any terms whatever, that parties of militia are constantly kept out between this river and the Oakmulgee," and that war seemed "their darling object."

The Georgians held Seagrove in the greatest contempt, because of his consideration for the Indians alone, while the whole Georgia frontier was suffering from their constant incursions.

Governor Matthews on February 3rd, 1794, wrote to James Seagrove: "You may rest assured of my best endeavors to give the Federal Government a fair opportunity of trying their favorite object of peace with the Creek nation."

On May 10th, 1794, Major Roberts at Fort Fidius wrote to the Secretary of War, "This garrison is totally defenceless; no water within 300 yards of the fort, that from our force, may be taken at any time by an enemy. The weak force of this garrison, not able to enforce a protection to either the inhabitants or themselves, they must fall a sacrifice.

"It has long been reported to the war office the weak situation of this garrison. If any misfortunes happen to it, it shall not be my fault, for I am determined to risk everything in its defence."

Again Major Roberts wrote: "The whole strength of this garrison is no more than 69 effective.

"The Indians and Georgians seem now mutually aroused and there is not a doubt in my mind but that a war will break out in all its horrors in about two months. Should an attack take place on this garrison, with this small force under my command, I leave you to judge what defence can be made." He then adds that he will do all in his power, though the Indians can bring

ten thousand gun men into the field. However this terrible war was averted.

On July 4th, 1796, the Commissioners on the part of the United States, after accomplishing the treaty at Coleraine, wrote to Governor Jared Irwin, that the Cowetas and Cussetas had visited them and "requested that the President would cause the troops at Fort Fidius to be removed as soon as possible. That after gaining the best information they could from the hunters, who were present, they now came to recommend one place. Their recommendation follows: "There is a high bluff, a little below Fort Fidius, perhaps about one mile below, on their lands. Two miles below this bluff, there is a creek, called Itchee-wam-otchee, and about three miles above the bluff, there is another creek Thlock-laoso, or fishing creek, very valuable always for fish, particularly for shad in the spring.

"The lands between the creeks is high and good and bordering on the creek, covered with cane, and fine for stock. This is the fittest place for a military post according to the information which they have obtained."

This was the request of some of the Creek Indians in 1796. It was not granted, for in the next year, 1797, Fort Wilkinson was built by the United States Government on the west side of the Oconee, on Indian lands.

Treaty With Creek Indians at Fort Wilkinson

School children continually ask, "How did we get Baldwin County land from the Indians?"

It is a real pleasure to tell them. The writer has told the story to groups of children and also to a patriotic group of grown-ups on the site of the old Fort, and one school in Baldwin County dramatized the story and enacted it at their school.

It is well to know the Creek titles for their great men.

At the head of the government was the "micco," called "town King" or "town chief" by the white men. He was known as Coweta Micco or Tuckabatchee Micco, etc., after the name of his town.

The war officials were called according to their rank, "little

emarthlas," "big emarthlas" and "tustennuggees." The leader was known as "tustennuggee thlocco," or "big warrior."

The population was divided into clans—the Wind clan being the most important. Other clans were the Bear, Bird, Beaver, Raccoon, Alligator, Deer, and Tiger. All members of a clan were regarded as close relatives, even though they might be strangers to each other.

In May, 1802, when Josiah Tattnall was Governor of Georgia, and Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and James Wilkinson, Commissioners for the United States met with the Indians at Fort Wilkinson.

In his letters Colonel Hawkins says there were present one hundred and fifty Creeks, and that they had "the most numerous and respectable representation I have ever seen in the Creek nation. They are forming their encampment and mean to conduct their affairs with great solemnity. We shall encamp out with them two or three miles from this garrison."

The convention between the Commissioners of the United States and the chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Creek nation at Fort Wilkinson, met on May 23rd, 1802, and continued until June 1st; adjourned until June 8th, when it reassembled and continued to June 30th.

James Wilkinson took the lead in the negotiations, and began by telling the Indians of the depredations they had made on the lands of the white people.

Efau Haujo, the Creek speaker chosen to preside over the deliberations, replied in like manner saying that already "Georgians come over and hunt on our lands, some with fire and fire-arms; and the cattle they are over, and have eaten all the food of our black game (the bear), on the Oakmulgee." He showed by his words that he had an accurate knowledge of the lands the Indians were asked to cede, although the Commissioners promised a sum of money handsome enough "to make you such annual payments in money or goods, as may feed the hungry, clothe the naked and provide for the aged and helpless of your whole nation."

On June 9, Efau Haujo told the Commissioners "I have been talked to a great deal before I could lift up my head, but now

I can lift up my head and look up. The thing that was asked us to part with, was like asking us to cut ourselves in two and take one half one way and the other half the other way." . . . "When a man has a child, he considers him and is not willing to distress him and make him poor."

Finally he said, "I think I have done all in my power to save my land. I want in three days, at farthest, to try to set out, that we may not entirely lose our crops and all suffer with hunger."

And now we will let J. C. Butler in his "History of Macon and Central Georgia," complete the story.

"May 23, 1802. The chiefs sent to inform the Commissioners that on the next day they wished to receive them, according to the ancient customs of their country, at the public square: and they requested the Commissioners to be ready to move from their encampment early in the morning, and as soon as the runners arrived to inform them that everything was ready for their reception."

"May 25th. The Commissioners went to the square, and were seated with all their attendants. The chiefs of the upper towns and lower towns, having met at some distance from them, moved on in a body; two men in front dancing the eagle-tail dance, to music, accompanied by the voices of all the men and the women."

"As soon as they arrived at the square, the Commissioners moved to a place prepared for them when they were touched by the wings in the hands of the dancers. Behind General Wilkinson was a small pit and a white staff standing by it: they brought a bow and arrows painted red, showed them to the Commissioners, then broke them, put them into the pit, covering them with earth and with a white deer skin; these great chiefs representing the upper and lower towns, wiped the faces of the Commissioners, and after the embrace of friendship, addressed them; Efau Haujo for the upper Creeks—"We this day, a fine one for the occasion, a clear sun and sky, meet our friends, brothers, and fathers, to take them by the hand, according to the custom of our forefathers, as old as time itself."

"We have at the foot of the general, buried the sharp weapons of war, which were in use in old times, and such as we have, our

white deer skins are placed on the seat of our friends, and cover them with the same: we add one more emblem—a pipe.”

Such is a part of the story of the old Fort “Where the soul-stirring drum and the echoing fife,

Once rolled through the wildwood the accents of strife.”

Signatures of the Treaty at Fort Wilkinson

Perhaps a few would like to see the names of the chiefs, and headmen or the “miccos” and the “emarthlas” and “tustennuggees” which are signed to this treaty to which the Great Seal of the United States was affixed on the eleventh day of January 1803, and of the Independence of the United States, the twenty-seventh. Their names follow:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States, the Kings, Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at the camp of the commissioners of the United States, near Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee river, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

James Wilkinson, (L. S.)

Benjamin Hawkins, (L. S.)

Andrew Pickens, (L. S.)

Efau X Haujo,
Tustunnuggee X Thluccho,
Hopoie X Micco,
Hopoie X O-Lah-Tau,
Tallassee X Micco,
Tusseikia X Micco,
Micco X Thluc-Co,
Tuskenehau X Chapco,
Hopoie X Yauhoho,
Hoithlewau X Le-Micco,

Efau-Haujo X of Colloome,
Cus-Se-Tuh X Tus-Tun-
Nug-Gee,
Tal-Tis-Chau X Micco,
Yauf-Kee X Emautla Haujo,
Coosaudee X Tus-Tun-Nug-
Gee,
Nenehom X Oh-Tau Tus-Tun-
Nun-Nug-Gee Micco,
Is-Fau-Nau X Tus-Tun-Nug-

Gee,
 Eufaulau X Tus-Tun-Nug-
 Gee,
 Tustunnue X Hoithle Poyuch,
 Is-Hopei X Tus-Tun-Nug-
 Gee,
 Cowetuh X Tus-Tun-Nug-
 Gee,
 Hopoithle X Haujo,
 Woc-See Haujo,
 Ucty-Utchee X Tus-Tun-
 Nug-Gee,

Okelesau X Hut-Kee,
 Pahose X Micco,
 Micke X Emautlau,
 Hoethle-Po-Yau X Haujo,
 Cusseuh X Haujo,
 Ochewee X Tus-Tun-Nug-
 Gee,
 Toosecatchee Haujo,
 Isfau-Nee X Haujo,
 Ho-Poith-Le X Ho-Poi-E,
 Oloh-Tuh X Emautlau.

Timothy Barnard,
 Alexander Cornells,
 Joseph Islands
 Interpreters

Alexander Macomb -----Jun'r. Secretary to the Commissioners
 William R. Boote -----Captain 2d Regiment Infantry
 T. Blackburn -----Lieut. Com: Comp: D.
 John B. Barnes -----Lieut. United States A.
 Wm. Hill -----Ag't C. D.

Marker at Fort Wilkinson

On June 16th, 1917, this being the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of signing the treaty of limits with the Creek Indians at Fort Wilkinson, the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution under the guidance of Mrs. H. D. Allen, Sr., erected a marker on the level floor of the one-time fort.

The marker is of granite with bronze tablet attached. The inscription reads:

"Old Fort Wilkinson where treaty of limits took place between the United States and Creek Nation of Indians June 16, 1802. Ratified January 11, 1803. This treaty was signed by James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Commissioners on the part of

the United States, and Forty Chiefs and warriors.
Nancy Hart Chapter D. A. R. 1917"

At the unveiling of the marker Dr. Edmund March Vittum, Head of the Department of English, at what was then the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, made the patriotic address.

At this meeting Mrs. J. L. Walker spoke also, and told of the old Garrison Trail, so named, because the garrison of soldiers at Fort Wilkinson in 1807, followed this route on their way to Fort Hawkins, which now is East Macon.

Forts in Baldwin County

For the sake of convenience a summary of the Indian Forts in Baldwin County with their dates, is here given:

Rock Landing 1789.

Fort Fidius 1793.

Fort Montpelier 1794.

Fort Advance, and Fort Defiance, and Fort Winston, 1794.

Fort Wilkinson 1797-1807, and then

Fort Hawkins, 1807-1821, at Macon, Georgia.

CHAPTER II

AN ANCIENT MAP OF MILLEDGEVILLE, 1808

One of the best things the Division of State Parks, Historical Sites and Monuments found and reproduced, is a large old map of Milledgeville, made in 1808, Daniel Sturges being the surveyor.

This map was found in Atlanta, in the office of the Secretary of State, and the copy was sent to Mayor George S. Carpenter. He and his aldermen made haste to visit Milledgeville's boundaries, and with surveying instruments definitely located her far-flung lines.

Contrary to old law books which declare that Milledgeville should consist of 3240 acres, this map pictures Milledgeville as containing 3290 acres, declaring "the whole tract reserved as an appurtenance or common."

The Oconee river may be considered as the broad base of a triangle, and near the center is laid off the town of Milledgeville, with streets named just as they are today. On the Southwest side of the Oconee is Fort Wilkinson (whose garrison was removed to Fort Hawkins in 1807,) and near it and just inside the boundary line of Milledgeville is Fort Winston, a brand new name to Milledgeville people.

Six shoals on the river are named—Whetstone, Mays, Dy-sarts, Chandler, Irwin and Miles shoals, and just within the limits of the map on the northern Oconee boundary is Tom's Ford, David Barrow, owning the adjacent land. This ford was well known in 1793, according to Government reports (Indian Affairs Vol. I, p. 417), when Old Tom's Path is definitely located "four miles above Fort Fidius."

After having discovered and marked two of General Elijah Clark's forts in the Trans-Oconee country, Fort Advance and Fort Defiance, the discovery of the name of still another one is intriguing. This Fort Winston is almost certainly one of the number of forts which were burned when General Elijah Clark

and some of his adherents acknowledged their defeat in erecting a commonwealth in the Indian country. Troops, both State and Federal were concentrated near Fort Fidius, just across the river from Fort Advance. On the approach of Generals Twiggs and Irwin, the latter of whom told General Clark "that if he would evacuate the post, himself and his men should be protected in their persons and their property," and also on the approach of Captain Jonas Fauche with his dragoons, Elijah Clark, the old Revolutionary soldier capitulated and burned all the forts and the town which had been erected on Indian lands. From garrison to garrison and from cabin to cabin the flames were spread. On October 12th, 1794, the Governor of Georgia wrote the Secretary of War "the posts are all burnt and destroyed and the whole business happily terminated without the loss of blood," and on September 28th, General Twiggs in his report said of the posts, "They were set on fire and together with Fort Defiance and several other garrisoned places were completely demolished."

Also on this map at the farthest northern boundary on the Oconee, is marked Tom's Ford, well known in 1793.

The inscriptions on the two bronze tablets sixteen and a half by thirty inches and mounted on granite boulders, read thus:

"Site of Fort Advance

1794

Rendezvous of Followers of
Gen. Elijah Clark

in the Trans-Oconee Country
WPA 1938 D.A.R."

"Site of Fort Defiance

1794

Rendezvous of Followers of
Gen. Elijah Clark

in the Trans-Oconee Country
WPA 1938 D.A.R."

Fort Advance and Fort Defiance, Mrs. Charles Moore, being Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were marked in honor of the sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, and Dr. T. B. Rice, Historian of Greene County, was the speaker on that day, May 28th, 1937.

As the celebration was continued to April 30th, 1939, Mrs. Guy Wells, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution continued the celebration by setting up markers at Old

Tom's Ford on the Oconee, and at Fort Winston, in the Chapter's celebration of Georgia Day, February 12th, 1939.

Thus Milledgeville had four granite markers with bronze tablets attached, to honor the sesquicentennial of the United States Constitution. The Chapter here was the only one in the State to so celebrate.

Provision was made by the WPA for one hundred bronze tablets to mark historic spots throughout Georgia. Dr. M. L. Britain, President of The Georgia School of Technology, Chairman, and Miss Ruth Blair, State Historian, had associated with them an able committee.

The writer, being then State Historian, Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, obtained three bronze tablets for Milledgeville; one for Fort Advance, one for Fort Defiance and one for The Home of Governor Herschel V. Johnson.

Tom's Ford and Old Tom's Path to the Oconee

While not so old or so celebrated as the ford at the Rock Landing, Tom's Ford on the Oconee was well known in 1793.

From Government Records one finds that there was a Tom's Ford on the Flint river, which means that on the Ocmulgee, there must have been a Tom's Ford. Old Tom's Path was considered the straightest line from Columbus to Augusta, and historians declare that it can be traced today.

During those troublous days in Georgia, when Edward Telfair was Governor, and James Seagrove was Agent of Indian affairs, the Creek Indians made continual depredations on the whites, on the Eastern bank of the Oconee. While the Indian Agent cried "peace, peace," Governor Telfair and the Georgians on the frontier in Greene and Washington and Baldwin counties knew there was no peace and the Governor held a council of war at the State House in Augusta.

On August 8th, 1793, he wrote to the Secretary of War that present at this council were Major Generals, Twiggs, Jackson, and Clarke. The Brigadier Generals present were: Glascock, Morrison, Clarke, Irwin and Gunn. The council considered a military expedition against the hostile towns of the Creek na-

tion. One question asked was "what number of foot and horse ought to be ordered to camp?" The answer was, "two thousand horse and three thousand foot." Another question was, "where will be the most eligible spot to draw the army to a point?" The answer was "at or near the Oconee, where Tom's path crossed the same." Tom's Ford was often pointed out by Mr. G. C. McKinley during his life-time, and during a recent long drought the shoal across the Oconee at this place, was visible above the water in some places.

In Government Records, Tom's Path is named as "four miles above Fort Fidius." Tom's Ford is only one of the interesting spots named and shown on the old 1808 map of Milledgeville.

The marker at Tom's Ford reads thus:

"Tom's Ford
Well-known in 1793
On Old Tom's Path
Four miles above Ft. Fidius
Marker erected by Nancy Hart Chapter D. A. R.
1939"

At this Georgia Day celebration, February 12th, 1939, Dr. C. C. Harrold of Macon, was the speaker, and Mrs. Harrison Hightower, State Regent of Daughters of the American Revolution, graced the occasion with her presence.

Fort Winston

The marker at Fort Winston, bears the following inscription:

"Fort Winston
1808 Map of Daniel Sturges
Surveyor-General of the State of Georgia
and designer of the Great Seal of the State
Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R.
1939"

While the Daughters of the American Revolution felt sure

that Fort Winston, on the West bank of the Oconee river, was one of Gen. Elijah Clark's forts, all of which were burned on the same day, the Chapter wished, as it had marked the sites of Fort Advance and Fort Defiance, to honor Daniel Sturges designer of the Great Seal of the State of Georgia.

An old Law Book, Clayton's "Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia," tells of the discrepancy between the reports of surveys made first, by John Coffee, and the re-survey of the same lands in Wilkinson County by Daniel Sturges. That story may account also for the discrepancy in the number of acres which Milledgeville contained, as stated on the old map to which reference has been made.

The decision of the Legislators was that the one had made his survey when the waters of the river were at flood tide and the other made his survey when the waters were low, thus making a difference in their accounting of arable lands, and that neither surveyor was to be censured. This story will account also for the fifty additional acres accredited to Baldwin County on the above-named map.

Milledgeville Streets Named for Distinguished Patriots

(By Miss Hallie Claire Smith)

Henry Adams, in his autobiography, "*The Education of Henry Adams*," says that a history must be treated either as "a catalogue, a record, a romance, or as an evolution."

In reviewing the service of the illustrious men for whom the streets of Milledgeville are named, one would employ in his study not one but all four of these aspects of history:

First, the street names are a catalogue of senators, colonial presidents, governors; of patriots with meteoric rise from the ranks to commander-in-chief or commodore; of battles with the British and the Indians: of treaties with Creeks and Cherokees.

Second, the names are records of a young colony's struggle for independence, for expansion, for recognition, for integrity in the face of fraud.

Third, the names recall the romance of duels by moonlight; of youths plunging into war while yet in their teens; of surprise

attacks in canebrakes; of dramatic burning of fraudulent papers; of miraculous military victory against odds.

Fourth, the names are proof of an evolution which has changed Milledgeville from the lonely solitude of its first log hut built in 1804 on Franklin street to "the hurried atmosphere of the River and Fishing Creek and the hum of activity on Wayne street" (in 1829) to the present eleemosynary, educational and cultural center.

The streets themselves have grown in number from the original nineteen to the present twenty-nine. The names bestowed upon these streets have had their renown duplicated in the names of Georgia counties.

Among the twenty-nine, one name is symbolic: Liberty. Another honors Christopher Columbus. Of the remaining twenty-seven, only three bear the names of native sons of Georgia: Cobb, Tattnall, and Thomas. All the others recall those neighbors who ventured from far-away England and Ireland, from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and the Carolinas to assist a young colony through its frontier days. Milledgeville, a capital of this colony, desired first to pay homage to the Father of her country. President Washington had visited Georgia in 1791. A short visit it was, but long enough to allow the President to pause in the midst of gaiety to pay his respects to Mrs. Nathaniel Greene.

Just one week before Washington's visit to Georgia, that fine old man of many trades, Benjamin Franklin, had passed away. His name, also, was to honor a Milledgeville street. In 1768 he was appointed "to represent, solicit, and transact the affairs of Georgia in Great Britain. In his will he mentioned the land he owned in Georgia.

Jefferson, the last of this triumvirate, has shared the special deference shown Washington in that the street named for him is twenty feet wider than the others.

Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, and Hancock streets pay honor to four signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Hancock was from Massachusetts: the other three were Georgia representatives.

Certainly Nathaniel Greene, Georgia's friend from Rhode

Island, deserves a street namesake. He commanded at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse: his home was the work shop of the inventor of the cotton gin, Eli Whitney; and, opportunely for Georgia, he persuaded Abraham Baldwin, a young Yale graduate, to settle in Georgia.

In 1783 Governor Lyman Hall said in his message to the Legislature: "It will be your wisdom to lay an early foundation for endowing seminaries of learning; nor can you, I conceive, lay it in a better way than by a grant of a sufficient tract of land, that may, as in other governments, hereafter, by lease or otherwise, raise a revenue sufficient to support such valuable institutions." Though Lyman Hall is credited with the founding of the first state university (in 1784) Abraham Baldwin, fretted by "ecclesiastical domination" at Yale, is said to have suggested the University of Georgia to Hall. It is peculiarly appropriate that Milledgeville, which now shelters one of the units of the university sytsem should name two of her streets for Baldwin and Hall.

Several eminent heroes of the American Revolution have been remembered in naming streets: Lincoln street honors General Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, successor to General Howe. He was valiant in the siege of Augusta, beneficent in raising funds in Boston for the campaign against Shays, wise in his negotiations with Creek Indians. Colonels John Screven and Samuel Elbert deserve recognition for their stand against the British in the battle at Midway Meeting House. During Colonel Elbert's subsequent governorship in 1785, the University of Georgia received its charter.

Montgomery street recalls the fame of General Richard Montgomery, who came from the land of fighters, Ireland, and served under Benedict Arnold at Quebec.

Anthony Wayne, as lively as the thoroughfare bearing his name, received an eight hundred-acre rice plantation as a gift of gratitude from Georgia for his service under Nathaniel Greene and for his treaties with Creeks and Cherokees. His arch-enemy, James Wilkinson, for whom Wilkinson street was named, served under Washington. Both Wilkinson and Wayne accomplished the amazing feat of remaining angry with each

other for five years. Georgia likewise granted an estate to Elijah Clark, a North Carolinian. He and Colonel Andrew Pickens, a Pennsylvanian, together accomplished the greatest military victory in Georgia during the Revolution—the Battle of Kettle Creek. Pickens also marked treaty boundaries. Congress gave him a sword and Brigadier Generalship.

The name Habersham is doubly dear to Georgians. James Habersham not only shared in George Whitefield's religious stimulus to the colony in 1738, but promoted economic stability in exporting cotton to England and in establishing the first market in Georgia. He also acted as president of the colony in the absence of Governor Wright in England. Though he also was an early military officer, it was Joseph Habersham whom Milledgeville particularly chose to honor with a street name, both for his appointment by Washington as Postmaster General in 1793, and for his arrest of Governor Wright singlehanded during the Powder episode.

Warren street pays tribute to Joseph Warren, physician, general, statesman. His friendship for John Hancock and James Otis caused him to send Paul Revere to Lexington to warn them of their danger.

In naming McIntosh street, Milledgeville paid rightful esteem to several members of one family. Both John and Lachlan were Revolutionary colonels.

Lachlin, arriving from England with Oglethorpe, ultimately became second in command to General Benjamin Lincoln.

Governor Button Gwinnett once ignored Lachlan's rank of brigadier general in making appointments for the invasion of Florida. A quarrel ensued. Gwinnett the challenger, died in a duel with Lachlan. James, another McIntosh, was an heroic victim of the War of 1812. And may we not include for honors that half-breed Creek, William McIntosh—chief of Coweta Town—whose motives were misread by his own tribe and whose unique friendship for Georgia cost him his life.

Cobb is another family remembered among the street names. For several generations they were wealthy planters, able jurists, and earnest members of Congress. John, Thomas W., Howell and Andrew, familiar names to every Georgia historian or

student of law, served their state through every crisis. Thomas W. Cobb was United States Senator (1824-1828): Howell was a member of Buchanan's cabinet and was sought by many as President of the Confederacy.

Jackson street recalls the fame of James Jackson. No statesman of Georgia had a more spectacular career. As an eighteen-year-old youth just from England, he fought side by side with John Milledge. Anthony Wayne affectionately referred to him as "my young brother officer." He vaulted into all the high places of honor that Georgia could offer him. He, a spirited hater, championed public and private issues. He tried courageously to defeat the Yazoo Act (1789): finally after an amazing number of duels, he succumbed to a duel wound. James Jackson's biography was ably written by Thomas Usher.

Pulaski Charlton (1779-1835), is another patriot whose name dignifies a Milledgeville street.

Charlton was not only a member of the original committee to determine the location and plan of a capital site, but was also the compiler of the first volume of Georgia court decisions. Charlton county is named for his son, R. M. Charlton.

Irwin street pays due reverence to Jared Irwin, governor from 1806 to 1809, when the capital was at Louisville. In 1789 he helped with the revision of the Constitution.

While governor, he called down fire from heaven with a "sun glass" and destroyed the records of the Yazoo Fraud.

Irwin's successor as governor was David Brydie Mitchell. Opinions disagree as to the one honored in the name of Mitchell county. Although the latest report of the State Archives say that Mitchell county is named for General Henry Mitchell, other authorities specify Governor David Mitchell. The county seat, Camilla, is said to be named for his daughter. He spent his last years near Milledgeville at his country home, Mount Nebo. Is it not fitting that a Milledgeville street honor this close neighbor? His chief services to his state were these: he made internal improvements, among them the construction of forts as protection against Indians: he signed Georgia's first law against duelling, and tried to suppress the Yazoo Act.

The only United States Commodore among those whose re-

noun is preserved in Milledgeville street names is Josiah Tatt-nall (1795-1871). Born at Bonaventure, near Savannah, he served during the Mexican War at the siege of Vera Cruz, later resigned his United States post to aid the Confederacy. He was in command of the Merrimac after the Merrimac-Monitor encounter.

The last in the group of twenty-seven men to be honored is General Jett Thomas, hero of the War of 1812 and of the Indian battles of 1836. Thomas county was also named for General Thomas. A map of 1818 showed this south-west section of Georgia marked "Pine Barrens," a laughable title now that a famous native of Milledgeville, Dr. Charles Herty has proved the pine to be the potential wealth, the surest source of economic recovery in the south.

If the streets of Milledgeville followed the life patterns of the men for whom they were named—their common whims, interests and social affiliations—most of the streets would be paralld: only a few would cross at sword points.

Let us suppose that the streets bearing the names of the sixteen leaders would parallel each other: so might Lyman Hall and Abraham Baldwin go hand in hand as sponsors of education.

Parallel Franklin and Habersham, the two Postmaster Generals, that they might chat together of the triumph of getting mail from Maine to Georgia in twenty days.

Parallel Baldwin, Jackson, Hall, and Milledge that they might prolong their devoted friendships: likewise Jackson and Charlton, and Joseph Habersham and Lachlan McIntosh, and Hall and Gwinnett.

Too, Franklin and Jefferson might chat of their journey to France.

Parallel Walton, Hall, Gwinnett, and Hancock, these signers of the Declartion of Independence.

Paralld Habersham street with McIntosh since Habersham was the steadying second at the Gwinnett-McIntosh duel. This duel and the quarrel of Wayne and Wilkinson suggest the cross streets.

To quote Henry Adams again, "History is a tangled skein

that one may take up at any point and break when one has unravelled enough."

Milledgeville and Her Lotteries

In another story mention is made of the fact that gander-pullings and cock-fights, formerly patronized without censure for those who attended them, finally became banned by society.

Likewise, there is an interesting story of lotteries in Georgia, of their use, and finally of their complete extinction.

To us of this day, it seems strange that Georgians should have allowed the Goddess of Chance to be responsible for some of the best work in the up-building of the State, such as securing funds for an orphan asylum, or the erection of monuments to outstanding Revolutionary heroes, or for money to buy books for the Library at the State University.

Milledgeville, herself, has profited by lotteries. Her money-raising schemes worked admirably and in one man, Pryor Wright, she had an adept at advertising, as will be shown below.

On November 22nd, 1814, an Act was passed by the Legislature for the purpose of raising \$10,000.00 for opening and improving navigation of the Oconee river from the mouth of Fishing Creek to Barnett's shoals, and the time was to extend through three years.

On December 23rd, 1826, an Act was passed "to raise by lottery in one or more classes," \$15,000.00 within one year after the passing, to build, in Milledgeville, a Masonic Hall, and the Commissioners to carry it into effect were: Seaton Grantland, William Y. Hansell, Jacob Keister, James S. Calhoun, William Green, Samuel Rockwell, John Miller, and Pryor Wright. This lottery was continued throughout another year, for on December 9th, 1828, an Act was passed to raise \$25,000 by lottery for building the Masonic Hall in Milledgeville, and in addition to the names given above there were added Richard K. Hines, Wyatt Foard, John Manning, Arthur B. Davis, Benjamin F. Owens, Francis V. Delauney, and David B. Mitchell, while the names of Samuel Rockwell, Jacob Keister, John Miller, and Pryor Wright were left off.

The most picturesque of all was the Milledgeville Street Lottery. On Thursday, March 8th, 1832, the Southern Recorder carried this advertisement; "Look at your metropolis! Look at her streets! Do you feel any pride for your State? Do you desire walking—handsome streets—a flourishing seat of Government? Have you any public spirit? Are you disposed to make a fortune? If so, behold the splendid scheme below.

"Look at the condition of your town and if that will not excite you, just think of getting \$1,000 for 10 dollars, \$20,000 for 10 dollars—what a speculation! Go in for it! Go in for it!

(Signed by the Commissioners.)

A few months later the advertisement in the Georgia Journal ran:

"Dame Fortune stands in a merry mood
Pouring her favors to the crowd
Be ready friend, before they fall,
Who knows but you may catch them all.
Money! Money! Lots of money!
Wholes \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2.50."
Signed, Pryor Wright.

By January, 1833, The Journal was advertising the Milledgeville Street Lottery thus:

"Money! Money!

Lots of money! Under the superintendence of William W. Carnes, Samuel Buffington, Samuel Rockwell, William H. Torrance, Ezekial E. Parke, Joseph Stovall, James S. Calhoun, Robert McCombs, John H. Ware, Commissioners."

In "The Southern Recorder" appears this notice: "We as a Board of Visitors at the drawing of the Milledgeville Street Lottery held at the Courthouse on December 22, 1833, do certify that we saw the wheels of said Lottery opened at the commencement of the drawing and that they were duly locked and sealed at the conclusion of the same. John S. Thomas, Charles D. Hammond, Thomas Ross, Leroy McCoy, James Hillman, Whitefield H. Sledge."

In the same paper was the announcement that "at the next drawing, the following very comforting prizes will be floating":

"1 of 10,000	1 of 300
1 of 5,000	2 of 700
1 of 1,000	2 of 600
2 of 900	1 of 500 etc., etc., etc."

On November 17th, 1835, "The Southern Recorder" announced The Official Prize List on the Fifth and last Day's Drawing of The Milledgeville Street Lottery. Nos. 14330 and 16548, being the first and last drawn from the wheel, are also entitled besides \$5,000 each to \$12 each."

"The undersigned certify that we saw the wheels of said Lottery duly opened and the commencement of said drawing, when the following prizes were deposited in the wheel, to wit:

one of \$20,000	1 of 800
1 of 1,000	1 of 700
1 of 900	etc., etc., etc.

and a capital prize of \$5,000 was awarded to the first drawn number and also a capital prize of \$5,000 to the last drawn number. Given under our hands this 10th day of November, 1835, Thomas J. Holmes, Guy W. Smith, Benjamin Johnson, Milton Towns, Joseph Lyon. Wright and Cosnard, Managers."

Like the old cock-fighting and gander-pulling sports and the Anti-Duelling Societies, the lotteries, too, have passed away, giving place to better means of raising monies for needed improvements.

These lotteries were under the direction of public-spirited and representative men, as may be seen whenever their names are published, and any infraction of the strict rules brought severe punishment.

Each community took pride in its own development and sold its lottery tickets over the entire State.

The managers were required to make returns, under oath, of all monies received from the lotteries and from gifts, and to list all expenses. Often times a lottery was permitted to extend through a number of years.

A Georgia citizen, Mr. Alexander A. Myer, of Atlanta, in the Magazine Section of The Atlanta Journal, August 17th, 1930, described for this generation, a lottery wheel, or wheels, as he remembered them as a very small boy. He recalled to mind his father's words, "Son this is the Georgia State Lottery."

Instead of one, there were two big glass wheels, each wheel measuring three feet in diameter by one foot in height. The wheels were mounted on stands and could be turned rapidly or slowly, and they had solid receptacles on the top or sides.

Mr. Myer, remembered especially the man turning the wheels and droning out the numbers which the boys, blind-folded, drew from the compartments.

In "The Southern Recorder," October 1832, is a Milledgeville description of lottery wheels. The article was written about "The Cherokee Lottery" and declared "The wheels containing the names are of great circumference, and so weighty with the tickets that a strong man can hardly lift them. They were manufactured in the Penitentiary."

Perhaps a more accurate description of the big lottery wheels is the one given in The Atlanta Journal of May 20th, 1934, by Fred Denton Moon, who pictures on the stage a tremendous wheel, and nearby, a smaller wheel. These are his words: "On the platform are to be seen the wheels of fortune. The large one is over six feet in diameter, the sides composed of glass with brass sash. Within this wheel 30,000 tickets are placed, each one enclosed in a tin tube numbering from one to thirty thousand.

"The prizes, three thousand two hundred and sixty in number, are similarly enclosed in tin tubes, and placed in the small wheel.

"When the drawing takes place, the two Commissioners appointed by the State, sit on the platform. The wheels are then revolved, when a boy, blind-folded, and with naked arms, puts his hand into the large wheel and draws forth a number and hands it to the Commissioners.

"Then a second boy, also blind-folded, and with naked arms, takes a ticket from the prize wheel, and the prize is placed to

the credit of the number drawn from the large wheel. This is continued until the prizes are all drawn out."

Marker for Masonic Hall

On the one hundredth anniversary of laying the corner stone for the Masonic building in Milledgeville, the Masons placed a bronze tablet near the entrance. It reads as follows:

“Trustees
1832
William Y. Hansell
Seaton Grantland
Iverson L. Harris
Thomas Ragland
F. V. DeLaunay
George Y. Murry
S. Rockwell
William J. Davis
R. K. Hines

Trustees
1932
J. M. Hall, Chairman
H. S. Jones, Vice-
Chairman
J. F. Bell, Secretary
and Treasurer
Joseph A. Moore
W. L. Ritchie
R. H. Wootten
E. E. Bell

This tablet erected on the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of this building in celebration of that event and to commemorate one hundred and fifteen years of continuous Masonic activity of Benevolent Lodge No. 3.

Placed June 22nd, 1932, with Masonic ceremonies by most Worshipful Joseph A. Moore, Grand Master of Georgia."

The Land Lottery System and the Oconee River as the Dividing Line

Historians have declared that the Land Lottery System which the State of Georgia devised and used with success and then, when the need was past, laid away forever, is an interesting and unique part of her history. No State imitated Georgia, and no State surpassed her in a fair distribution of her public domain, by the method she adopted.

Governor Troup in 1825, said of the Land Lottery, "may we not indeed say that our land system has been wiser than that

of the United States, which thus far at least has been a tax upon the Treasury whilst ours has paid something above and beyond the protection which it gave to our frontier."

It is pleasing to us in Milledgeville, to know that the plan began right here after the treaty at old Fort Wilkinson was made with the Creek Indians on June 16th, 1802, whereby much of the land between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers was acquired.

On the East bank of the Oconee was the Head-Right system while on the West bank was the Land Lottery System.

In Savannah, when James Habersham was Speaker of the House, on February 25th, 1784, the Act was passed creating Franklin and Washington Counties. We read in Section 14 of that Act, "That all officers and soldiers, all the officers and marines of the navy, officers of the medical department, refugees, and citizens are entitled to have an addition of 15 acres in each 100 acres, in lieu of exemption from taxes." Also exempt from taxes were the lands granted for the endowment of a College.

It was stated in the law that when any citizen of this State or any other of the United States, came with the intent to settle, he should be entitled to a warrant of survey for land. These warrants were called Head-Rights or Land Warrants or Warrants of Survey.

Those who came first were served first upon the payment of a nominal fee into the Treasury of the State. A great rush was made for the desirable lands, while the poorer lands were neglected. Sometimes the same surfaces were covered by conflicting Head-Rights and sometimes speculators seized upon the rich lands.

For widows and unmarried women and orphans, it was almost impossible to make personal explorations as the men could do.

Much litigation followed the Head-Rights method because the aim of the State for a just distribution of her public domain was often thwarted.

Out of the people's reaction to the Head-Right system, when Georgia soil on the West bank of the Oconee was freed from Indian occupancy, the land was, at public cost, cut into sections

and these sections were cut into small lots of uniform size. These were mapped, marked, and numbered, and when the day for the drawing came, the numbers for them were thrown into the Lottery Wheel, to become, for a small fee, the gifts of the State for those who were fortunate enough to draw them. Georgia had five Land Lotteries—1805, 1820, 1821, 1827, and 1831.

A most interesting old book published by James F. Smith of Milledgeville, is "The Cherokee Land Lottery." The abbreviations in it are often amusing; r. s. is Revolutionary Soldier, s. s. soldier by substitute, wdr., widower, w., widow, h.d.l.w., husband died last war, lun., lunatic, h.a., husband absent, d. and d., deaf and dumb, f. in p., father in penitentiary, etc.

In the Act of May 11th, 1803, when John Milledge was Governor, each surveyor was required to take the following oath "I----- do solemnly swear that I will well and faithfully, to the utmost of my skill and abilities discharge the duties of surveyor of district, number----- agreeably to the requisition of an Act entitled 'An Act to make distribution of the late cession of lands obtained from the Creek Nation, by the United States Commissioners in a treaty entered into near Fort Wilkinson on the 16th day of June, 1802.' So help me God."

The Chain-carriers, even, had to make as solemn an oath. One month's notice had to be given in all the gazettes of the State before the drawing was made.

All persons who drew land, men twenty-one years of age, heads of families, widows or orphan children, were entitled to receive a grant issued under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, with the great Seal of the State attached.

The conditions to be fulfilled in three months after the drawing, were that there must be paid into the Treasury of the State; "\$9 per 100 acres for river lands of first quality; \$7 per 100 acres for river lands of second quality; \$7 per 100 acres for high land of first quality; \$4 per 100 acres for high land of second quality; \$2 per 100 acres for all third quality land; 50 cent per 100 acres of all pine land."

Thus the State made it possible for every family to have a chance of obtaining a homestead with small cost.

The territory, after this survey, was embraced by three big counties—Baldwin, Wilkinson and Wayne.

The most interesting part is Section 16, of this same Act of May 11th, 1803: "And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that immediately after the boundary line shall be run agreeably to this Act, five Commissioners to be appointed by the Legislature, shall at the most eligible, and suitable place, at or near the head of navigation on the South side of the Oconee river, lay out a tract of land containing 3240 acres, or sixteen of the aforementioned tracts of $202\frac{1}{2}$ acres each, as laid off by the district surveyors; which is hereby reserved, and set apart for a town to be called and known by the name of Milledgeville; and shall on such part as they may deem most proper, lay a plot of the said tract of land, together with a plan of the town, before the next General Assembly, and such number of lots shall be disposed of as they may deem expedient."

CHAPTER III

THE OLD CAPITOL

Milledgeville had a romantic beginning. Its name was given and its streets and public squares were laid out in 1803, before Baldwin county was set up in 1805.

On December 12th, 1804, Milledgeville was declared to be the permanent capital of Georgia by the seven Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select the site. Their names are Howell Cobb, John Rutherford, Littleberry Bostwick, Archibald M. Devereaux, George M. Troup, John Harbert and Oliver Porter.

In 1805, an Act was passed to erect a capitol building to cost \$60,000, and five Commissioners were named and empowered to sell lots in Milledgeville to raise the funds with which to defray the expense of building the State House. Their names are: David Fluker, Jett Thomas, Uriah Thweatt, John M. Devereaux, and Thompson Bird.

The Government Square occupied about twenty acres and monies were paid to Smart and Lane the architects, and to William Scott and Jett Thomas, the builders of the State House; and the report of the two latter made to Governor David B. Mitchell and the Commissioners appointed by the State Legislature, exists today. It is dated December 11th, 1811, and contains in the long list, the names of all the materials used in constructing the State House, and the current prices paid for them. In this report, William Scott and Jett Thomas informed the committee of the difficulties which had prevented them from completing the State House, and begged of the State an indulgence of ninety days, at the expiration of which time they pledged that the building would be completed.

Evidently then, the finishing touches to the old box-like building were delayed until 1812, though the Legislature had met in it as early as November, 1807.

This old capitol building in which the State's most dramatic

history had been enacted was burned on March 23rd, 1941, and now January, 1943, a new building is replacing it on the same site, this building being a replica of the old capitol, as far as the outward appearance is concerned.

Some of the old bricks found in the debris, are tangible symbols of those early days when the site of Milledgeville was almost the forest primeval.

The very first item reported by the two builders, Jett Thomas and William Scott, was "1,377,266 bricks made and laid." Three of those bricks, made in 1805, are now in a museum, one with the track of a dog clearly imprinted on it, one with the track of a pig, and one with the track of a large deer.

The old building also bore in its body its history, which any builder could read as truly as the blind man reads his braille, or as the man with sight visions his lines. These were the additions to the buildings or the restorations made after a fire.

The building at first, did not look as Georgians remember it, for it was in the shape of a parallelogram, and stood on an eminence three-fourths of a mile from the Oconee river.

In 1828, the State appropriated \$20,000 to pay for the addition of a North wing, and according to Adiel Sherwood in his "Gazetteer of Georgia," this brought the real cost of the building up to \$115,000.

In 1834, Governor Lumpkin before the Legislature, urged repairs and improvements for the capitol and the building of a South wing "to complete the symmetry and appearance of the whole building," and on December 20th of that year, his suggestions became an Act passed by both Houses. Also in 1835, an additional appropriation of \$3,000 was made for porticos to the State House. These porticos had flights of granite steps and also their floorings were of granite.

Then it was that the capitol assumed the form so familiar to all of us.

In 1915, when Mrs. Julius Horne was Regent of the Nancy Hart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution there was placed on the East outside wall of the capitol a bronze tablet containing the history of the building. This tablet was not

1128705

destroyed by the fire and will be placed on the East wall of the new building. It reads as follows:

“This building is a silent witness of many of the most
dramatic events in the History of Georgia
Erected in 1804
First Legislature met here in 1807
The Last in 1868
The Secession Convention was held here in 1861
was used as the Courthouse of Baldwin County
from 1871 to 1880
The use of it was given to
The Georgia Military and Agricultural College,
October 14, 1879
Tablet erected by the Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R.
Milledgeville, Georgia 1915”

That is the story. The Georgia Military and Agricultural College became the Georgia Military College, which now is erecting a new building on this historic site.

The most romantic incident connected with this building in later years was the Secession Convention, while the most romantic incident of early years was the visit of General Lafayette to Georgia's capital in 1825. The story of the former is to be found in every Georgia history, on account the great men connected with it.

It is the latter event that the writer will describe. The itinerary of General Lafayette which was planned for Georgia was Savannah, Warrenton, Augusta, Milledgeville; and it was Sunday at noon, March 27th, 1825, when Captain John S. Thomas, assisted by Captain R. H. L. Buchanan, as marshals of the day, met on the East bank of the Oconee the procession accompanying General Lafayette from Sparta. When the East bank of the Oconee was reached, a national salute was fired at the State House. When the procession crossed, another salute was fired. General Lafayette, accompanied by Governor Troup, entered a barouche drawn by four bay horses, and proceeded along the

way amid the peal of bells and the acclamation of citizens who lined the wayside.

When the "Government House," which was the Governor's Mansion, was reached, little girls scattered flowers before the hero, saying in unison "Welcome Lafayette." The soldiers gave three cheers, and after the guest had taken refreshment, a number of Revolutionary Soldiers were introduced to him. No one, so the story goes, beheld this scene without great emotion.

At three o'clock, the General and his suite, accompanied by the Governor, attended Divine Service at the Methodist Church.

On Monday morning, attended by the Military and the Masonic Fraternity, Lafayette proceeded to the State House where he was received by the Town Corporation. Here all were introduced to him who sought to grasp his hand.

All Georgia newspapers had published Governor Troup's invitation for Revolutionary Soldiers to be Georgia's guests on the occasion of Lafayette's visit, and a great Military Festival was planned. On Monday afternoon at three o'clock, "with the Governor and the Revolutionary soldiers, General Lafayette sat down to a dinner served up in the State House yard." There were two tables, each one hundred yards long, with cross tables fifty feet long at the ends.

The badges worn by the guests were of white satin ribbon with picot edges and a fringed end, and only one of these has been found in the entire State of Georgia.

The delicacies served at this military festival consisted of barbecued meats, roast beef, and other edibles.

At the upper end of the table was placed the Nation's Guest with the Governor on one side and Colonel Seaborne Jones, Master of Ceremonies, on the other, and then came the Governor's staff.

The band of musicians was inside the oblong square formed by the tables.

After the dinner, wine was passed and many toasts were drunk. Finally, Colonel Jones announced "Gentlemen, fill your glasses for a toast from General Lafayette."

"The Apostle of Liberty," the companion and bosom friend of Washington, rose to his feet and in broken English, which

all heard with delight, began "The Georgia Volunteers, the worthy sons of my Revolutionary brethren." Cheer after cheer resounded, the music struck "Hail to the Chief," and the cannon uttered its loud rejoicing.

The grand climax of the visit was the grand ball in the State House on Monday night, but it was preceded by a "Ladies Night" supper which we are accustomed to think of as a Kiwanis or a Rotary Club invention. That supper in the old State House in 1825, was a beautiful forerunner of all such future events.

At the grand ball there were hundreds of ladies with their escorts. One chronicler has described it thus: "Epaulettes, swords, sashes and other wartrappings looked terribly beautiful. And then the matchless array of ladies, skimming in the dance like fairies—many of them."

Amidst the profuse decorations of flowers and evergreens and muskets and swords, there was in large characters a greeting with the words "Welcome Lafayette, Defender of our Country, Welcome."

Bands played in both the Senate and the House Chamber. Lafayette was conducted around the rooms by the managers of the Ball, and presented to the company. Dancing began and the hero remained until ten o'clock and then returned to his rooms. The dancing, however, continued until three o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Edward Napier of Milledgeville possesses two dainty silk dresses which were worn at the ball by Miss Susan Johnson, and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Howard Johnson. She also has the invitation to the Lafayette Ball, which was sent to Miss Johnson.

Early on Tuesday morning, March the 29th, General Lafayette left Milledgeville, accompanied by the Governor's aides and a cavalry escort. "The Journal," one of Milledgeville's newspapers, in its edition of April 5th, 1825, describing Lafayette's departure says, "He's gone—Health, peace, and happiness attended him. The joy which his presence diffused among us is saddened by but one reflection, that we may never look upon that face, which beams with a benevolence almost unearthly—that we may never again grasp that hand which so disinterestedly and

so successfully fought the battles of our country and assisted in securing for us the inestimable privilege of which we are now in the full fruition."

The Lafayette Badge

John Hubbard, a Revolutionary soldier of Wilkes county, Georgia, placed his badge which he wore at the Military Festival in his big Bible, and at his death a son inherited it. The Bible finally came into the hands of a great-granddaughter, who discovered the badge and treasures it. It is of white satin ribbon with fringed end, and has on it the picture of General Lafayette and below it the inscription which is as legible today as it was one hundred and eighteen years ago. The inscription reads as follows: "General La Fayette was born at Auvergne in France, in the year 1757. At the age of nineteen, he embarked in a ship furnished at his own expense, and arrived in America, in January, 1777, to join in the glorious contest for Liberty in the colonies of America. He entered the American army as a volunteer, and on the 21st of July, same year, he was in many battles. At Brandywine, when wounded, he refused to quit the field of battle.

"The American army being in want, this distinguished patriot supplied it from his private purse to the amount of \$10,000, at one time, for clothing.

"He continued in the service until the war closed—saw our Independence sealed, and our country free and happy.

"In 1781, he embarked for France, loaded with honors and the gratitude of the American people.

"Throughout his illustrious life, he has been the constant advocate of liberty and the Rights of Man. Having lately expressed a wish to visit America once more, and this fact having reached the Congress of the United States, that body, in 1824, unanimously passed a resolution inviting him to our shores, and offered a national vessel for his conveyance, but he declined this honor, and arrived in the ship *Cadmus*, Captain Allyn, on Sunday, the 15th of August, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, 1824."

The La Fayette Marker

On March 28th, 1925, under Mrs. J. I. Garrard's Regency of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was dedicated a marker on the grounds of the old capital, on the one hundredth anniversary of Lafayette's visit here. Mr. Erwin Sibley made the patriotic address. The marker bears this inscription:

"In commemoration of
Marquis de La Fayette
and his visit to
Georgia's capital
March 27-29, 1825
Monday, March 28, a ball
and supper were given
in his honor in the State
House and a barbecue was
served on these grounds
Erected by
Georgia Society D. A. R.
and
Nancy Hart Chapter
March 28, 1925"

Milledgeville Marked As First Permanent Capital

On Sunday, February 13th, 1938, the Major William Horton Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists, of which Mrs. J. I. Garrard was Regent, set up a memorial at the intersection of Jefferson and Hancock streets, with impressive ceremonies.

Mrs. Garrard was fortunate enough to obtain the very first marble marker issued by the Division of Parks, Monuments, and Historical Sites of which Mr. R. F. Burch was the chairman; and he was the principal speaker on this day.

The inscription on the marker reads as follows:

"In commemoration of the
Planning and Laying out of
Milledgeville

under a commission appointed by joint action
 Of the General Assembly at Louisville
 May 11th, 1803. Site selected June 11th, 1804.
 Surveyed September, 1804. Adopted as seat
 of Government under Act of December 12, 1804
 and occupied as the
 Capital of Georgia
 1807-1868
 John Clark

Howell Cobb

Roderick Easley

T. U. P. Charlton

David Adams

Commissioners

Benjamin Easley, Surveyor

Dept. of Nat. Resources

Div. of State Parks,
 Hist. Sites, and
 Monuments

Maj. William Horton Chapter

D. A. R.

Feb. 12, 1938"

Indian Talk In Milledgeville

(From "Historical Collections of Georgia,"
 by Rev. George White)

On Saturday, the 19th of July, 1811, a company of fifty-seven of our red brethren of the lower Creeks, of whom twenty-two are of distinction, encamped on the banks of Fishing Creek, about a mile from the State House.

On Sunday about twenty attended Divine service at the Methodist Meeting-House, and their deportment was such as to evince they were disposed to be orderly and attentive.

On Monday, at 10 A. M. thirty-eight assembled in the Representative Chamber in order to have a talk with his Excellency

the Governor; they were attended by Colonel Hawkins, the United States Agent for Indian affairs, and Mr. Timothy Barnard, as interpreter.

A numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen were present.

About eleven the talk was commenced. The principal speakers were Tustunnuggee Hopoie, or Little Prince, Micco Thlucco of Cusseta (known in the treaty at New York by Bird-Tail King), and Tustunnuggee Hutkee—known by the whites as Wm. McIntosh, who was one of the deputation that made the last treaty at Washington City. The purport of the talk was a reciprocal assurance of amity and friendship, and a desire to cultivate a more close attachment and friendly intercourse between the white and red men—to be of one house and one fire.

Tustunnuggee Hutkee, among other things, said, he was pleased to see so many white men, because they could hear what they had to say and tell others. That whenever persons were intoxicated, they looked upon them as beside themselves, and took no notice of what they did or said—this was their manner of treating white men, and they expected to receive the same treatment in return.

That the old people would soon be gone, and this talk was intended for the rising generation, and to evince to them that their young men would as anxiously cultivate a good understanding with their white brethren as their fathers had done.

They informed Governor Mitchell that they had some other matters to mention, but would make him acquainted with them through Colonel Hawkins.

After the talk was concluded, about twenty of them, Colonel Hawkins, Mr. Barnard, etc., dined with the Governor.

It affords us pleasure to state that not the least complaint of irregularity or riotous behavior occurred; and brotherly love and harmony mutually subsisted whenever the white and red men were together.

It thus appears that rude and uncultivated minds are susceptible of the finest sensibility, of the warmest attachments, of the most inviolable friendship, and that they sometimes practice virtues which would do credit to a people the most refined and enlightened.

Mount Nebo, Home of Governor David Brydie Mitchell

(By Nelle Womack Hines in *The Atlanta Journal*,
February 12, 1933)

About seven miles northeast of Milledgeville there is the house which was built by Governor David B. Mitchell, around 1820, and the gutters were stamped with the date 1823. Some say he built this home soon after he resigned from the governorship in 1817.

At his death, his widow and son came into Milledgeville to live.

Fifteen years ago one of the older women of this city said that she well remembered Mrs. Mitchell as a picturesque figure in her black silk dresses made with flowing skirt, and that she wore the white lawn handkerchief on her breast and a Martha Washington cap; that many a time she had watched her with awe as she (Mrs. Mitchell) would "use snuff" by daintily sniffing between her thumb and finger, the snuff taken from a silver box; also that many a time her aunts had been guests at the house parties at Mount Nebo, as the Governor's home was called.

The lightning rods on this house are said to be tipped with gold, and many years ago the writer was told that there was a ghost, a figure of a young woman who stood on a balcony and waited—for whom? No one knows.

About 1830 the home and plantation went into the hands of Robert McComb, grandfather of Mr. T. L. McComb, who still lives in this city. He tells of many interesting things in connection with this old place which became known as McComb's Mount and was used as a summer home for the McComb families, and later as a permanent residence.

For many years two old Negroes Uncle Ned and Aunt Silvy, were the caretakers.

When the McCombs came from Mechlenburg County, North Carolina, they brought, among other slaves, Uncle Ned, and many years afterwards a wagonload of slaves, passing through, stopped in front of the hotel run by one of the McCombs.

Uncle Ned spied his wife among them and ran for his master

as fast as possible. "Master" bought her, and thus they were re-united.

McComb's Mount has been owned for many years by the family of Gordon McComb, and since his widow's death, it has belonged to her daughter's son, Frank Chandler.

In the Milledgeville cemetery a marble slab tells that David Brydie Mitchell, senator from Baldwin County and former Governor of Georgia, was born near Nuthil, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1766, and died in Milledgeville, 1837. The stone was placed over him by a vote of the legislature. Mitchell County and also Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee, near Columbus, was named for him.

Writer's note: Mount Nebo, is now the home of Lieutenant and Mrs. T. H. Rentz, and the two massive gate-ways, which gate-ways were built by Governor Mitchell, still guard the entrances.

The Great Anti-Tariff Convention in Milledgeville in 1832

After the passage of the tariff law of 1827-1828, strong protests came from the South, which, being an agricultural country, specially felt the burden.

The plan was to tax imports, not upon the merchants invoice, but on a valuation greatly above the cost of the goods, making the article manufactured at home just a little less expensive than the imported article of better quality.

Public meetings were held throughout Georgia and the people passed resolutions that they would dress in their own homespun instead of Yankee cloth, that they would eat their own hogs instead of meat raised in Kentucky, and that they would walk rather than ride on Western ponies.

The women became defiant, and wives urged their husbands in Congress to appear at the sessions of the House and Senate in homespun suits; and this the Georgians and South Carolinians did.

Governor Gilmer, in his "Georgians," says that the Georgia Congressmen employed better tailors, and that their suits, in consequence, made a more pleasing appearance, than those of their South Carolina friends. He declared that one of these had

his suit made of such coarse cloth that his trousers "stood off and around him like a laboring woman's petticoat," and that another had his made of such thin cloth that one felt chilled to look at him, even!"

When the Governor's Mansion in Milledgeville faced Greene street, and stood almost opposite Dr. Binion's home, Governor Gilmer tells us that during the winter of 1829-1830 he would wear this homespun suit of his in the mornings until he dressed to go to the executive office.

One morning a Frenchman on his way home to New Orleans, from Washington City knocked at the door and the Governor himself admitted him, and asked him into the drawing room. The visitor made the request that it was *the Governor* he wished to see.

After the explanation had been made, the visitor placed the package in the hands of the Governor, and closely watched him meanwhile. The Governor opened the package immediately and exclaimed, "Some shoes for my wife."

He declared that the Frenchman dodged as though a missile had been hurled at him, and beat a hasty retreat. The man, going from Washington to New Orleans had been intrusted with this package by a friend of the Governor's. All the while the Frenchman had fancied that he was handling affairs of State instead of mere merchandise.

So much for the anti-tariff suit of clothes, now for the great anti-tariff debate, which lasted three days between John Forsyth and John McPherson Berrien.

The South, and Georgia and South Carolina especially, were wrought up over the tariff injustices and a convention was called to meet in Milledgeville, on Monday, November 12th, 1832.

As the Georgia Legislature was in session the debates began at three o'clock P. M. after adjournment. There appeared one hundred and thirty delegates representing sixty-one counties. Nullification was brewing in South Carolina and Georgia sympathized with her sister state.

Ex-Governor Gilmer was chosen President of the Convention. Mr. William H. Torrance of Milledgeville proposed that a committee of twenty-one be named to express the sentiments of

the convention. Their names make a list of distinguished Georgians. Chief among the debaters were John McPherson Berrien and Ex-Governor John Forsyth, Mr. Berrien, in 1829, had served as United States Attorney General when he was only thirty-four years old, and had been named "the American Cicero." He identified himself with the Whig party.

The opposing party, the Democrats, was led by John Forsyth, born in Virginia, United States Senator, Minister to Spain and a Georgia Governor. He was a member of the Troup party as opposed to the party of John Clark and the nullifiers.

When Forsyth feared that the tide of nullification was going against him, he introduced a substitute resolution to the resolution of the committee of twenty-one, and with fifty adherents withdrew from the convention, although it was his speech in the second day's debate that had swept the hearers off their feet.

Exciting times followed, but Georgia in her General Assembly said in a resolution concerning the tariff, "Resolved, that we abhor the doctrine of nullification as neither a peaceful nor constitutional remedy, but, on the contrary, as tending to civil commotion and dis-union."

And thus was nullification in Georgia ended.

The Big Gully

(from "Statistics of the State of Georgia by George White")

"In 1846, Sir Charles Lyell, President of the London Geological Society visited Georgia, and in a volume containing a history of his travels he wrote this concerning the country around Milledgeville: "The surprising depth of some of the modern ravines in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, suggests matter of curious speculation. At the distance of three miles and a half, on the direct road to Macon, on the farm of Pomona, is a ravine.

Twenty years ago it had no existence; but when the trees of the forest were cut down, cracks three feet deep were caused by the sun's heat in the clay; and during the rains, a sudden rush of water through these cracks, caused them to deepen at their lower extremities, from whence the excavating power worked backward, till, in the course of twenty years, a chasm,

measuring no less than fifty-five feet in depth, to one hundred and eighty feet was the result. In the perpendicular walls of this great chasm appear beds of clay and sand, red, white, yellow, and green, produced by the decomposition *in situ* of hornblende gneiss, with layers and veins of quartz, as before mentioned, and of rock consisting of quartz and feldspar, which remain entire to prove that the whole mass was once crystalline."

Old Capitol Bridge Marker Unveiled

On January 27th, 1935, a large memorial bronze tablet was unveiled at the dedication of the new bridge on the Oconee river. The steel and concrete bridge was a PWA project and the tablet was presented to the State by Mayor J. A. Horne of the City of Milledgeville.

Governor Eugene Talmadge was the speaker and many State officials were in the immense throng which assembled.

Following is the inscription on the tablet:

Old Capitol Bridge

"The Old Capitol stands on the hill west of this bridge. The Legislature of Georgia first convened in Milledgeville in November, 1807. Jared Irwin, Governor; Robert Walton, President of the Senate; Benjamin Whitaker, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Georgia ordinance of secession was passed in the old capitol building in 1861. The army of the United States destroyed a bridge which stood on this site in 1864.

Jared Irwin	1806-1809
David B. Mitchell	1809-1813
Peter Early	1813-1815
David B. Mitchell	1815-1817
William Rabun	1817-1819
Matthew Talbot	1819-1819
John Clark	1819-1823
George M. Troup	1823-1827

John Forsyth	1827-1829
George R. Gilmer	1829-1831
Wilson Lumpkin	1831-1835
William Schley	1835-1837
George R. Gilmer	1837-1839
Charles J. McDonald	1839-1843
Geo. W. Crawford	1843-1847
Geo. W. Towns	1847-1851
Howell Cobb	1851-1853
Herschel V. Johnson	1853-1857
Joseph E. Brown, War Governor	1857-1865
James Johnson, Provisional Governor	1865-1865
Charles J. Jenkins	1865-1868

Erected 1934
Eugene Talmadge, Governor"

Encampment Hill

In 1857, Milledgeville a proud city, invited all the military companies of the State to come and be her guests for a whole week. They came, twenty-five hundred from their members, and encamped on the hill beyond the Central depot, which has been called Encampment Hill ever since.

It is said that this was the gayest week Milledgeville ever experienced in her long history.

There were handsome soldiers, resplendent uniforms, distinguished men, and visiting belles from all over the State to make the festivities brilliant.

The Great Torch-Light Procession Aftermath of the Secession Convention

(Jan. 16, 1861 - Jan. 20, 1861)

At the Secession Convention, a historian has said of the speeches made, that "the debate was historic and deserves to be pictured for posterity."

Dr. W. A. Smart, of Emory University, has said that on the part of the South, "our tendency to worship a past civilization

has held us down and kept us from having the leadership we should have."

At the Secession Convention, there was no dearth of leadership in Georgia whether on the Union side or on the side of the Secessionists.

Before the date for this Convention of the People, the Georgia Legislature had invited distinguished secessionists and also Union men like Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamin Harvey Hill to make speeches on the all-important subject of the day.

Then on January 19th, 1861, at two o'clock P. M., came the fateful day. The Ordinance of Secession had passed, and the Colonial flag of Georgia was raised amidst wild excitement. This was the banner with "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation," inscribed on it.

It is interesting to know of another flag, which had been placed on the cupola, and waved over the old State House at the beginning of the deliberations. The Chairman, after having stated the object of the meeting, told the assembly that it had been made known to him that a white flag, with the lone star, and inscribed thereon: "Georgia—Equality in or Independence out of the Union," had been placed on the cupola of the Temple of Justice in which they sat. Applause followed and it was moved and carried "that this meeting adopt the flag and its position as their act, evincive of their determination in the present crisis."

The historian adds, "At such fevered times is it that poetic trifles such as this idealize a stern gravity into romance."

Crowds had come to Milledgeville awaiting the action of the Convention and when the news flashed forth, bells rang, cannon pealed, people shouted, and preparations began for the great torch-light procession that night.

Some one has aptly said of the adoption of the Secession Ordinance, that it could not be stopped, that "you could as well tie up the North West wind in the corner of a pocket handkerchief."

At night came the serenades, the speech-makings at every corner, the illuminations, and the great torch-light procession. Union men like Herschel V. Johnson who was at Mrs. Fort's and Judge Garnett Andrews at his home, darkened their rooms and paced the floor in anguish of heart. Families were divided;

and while Judge Andrews was in sorrow, his daughter and his two sons had raised the flag which they themselves made, on which was the big five-pointed star of states rights, and merrily joined those who were celebrating.

It is interesting to know how the buildings of that day were illumniated. Tinnners made rapidly little tin candlesticks with sharp-pointed triangular bases and in stirring times did a thriving business. After all curtains and draperies were removed from the windows, these little candlesticks were stuck in the middle of the wooden frame of each window pane and the panes were usually small. A large house lighted in this fashion made a beautiful spectacle. At this time a correspondent of The New York Daily Tribune was in Milledgeville, and this is his report to his newspaper: "The rejoicings of Friday night were resumed with increased spirit on Saturday evening and night, and, though in a more subdued form, were continued throughout Sunday. There was a never ending ringing of bells all Saturday evening, and a more gorgeous outbreak of illumination I never saw."

Mary Brown, the eleven-year-old daughter of Governor Joseph E. Brown, helped to illuminate the Governor's Mansion here, the basement even, and a few of the left-over candles are still preserved. They are in the keeping of the State Historian at the Rhodes Building in Atlanta. Two of them have been presented to President and Mrs. Wells of the Mansion, by Mr. George Brown, son of Georgia's War Governor, Joseph E. Brown.

From the Mansion steps General Beauregard spoke during the torch-light parade.

At the Arsenal close-by the old capitol, the United States flag still waved. It floated in the breeze until 4:30 o'clock, January 24th, when Governor Brown with twelve of the Washington artillery and a squad of Oglethorpe Infantry took possession.

"At half past four, the representative flag of Georgia, was formally raised, a pure white banner with a large red five-pointed star in the center, the symbol and the emblem of the State's supreme sovereignty."

The Herschel V. Johnson Marker

On April 12th, 1937, the marker obtained through PWA and manufactured at The Georgia School of Technology, was dedicated by the Chapter of The United Daughters of the Confederacy, with descendants of Governor Johnson unveiling it. Governor E. D. Rivers made the address of the day.

The inscription on the bronze tablet reads:

"The Summer Home of
Governor Herschel V. Johnson
Leader of opposition to Secession
'To Georgia in my judgment I owe
permanent allegiance'
WPA U.D.C.
1936"

Three Bronze Tablets Destroyed With Old Capitol

With the burning of the old capitol, three bronze tablets inside the building were destroyed by the intense heat. All three of them were placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. They were, (1) The large bronze tablet placed in the old capitol, Sunday, May 21st, 1934, in honor of the Secession Convention which was assembled on January 16th, 1861. Judge Alex. Stephens, of Atlanta was the speaker at the dedication and Mrs. S. A. Cook, who as a young girl sat with friends in the gallery on that momentous day, unveiled the tablet.

(2) A large bronze tablet with the likeness of Professor Malcom Cone, in bas-relief on it. On June 6th, 1935, it was dedicated to the memory of Professor Cone as a teacher of youth for more than fifty years.

Mr. Erwin Sibley made the address, and Mr. Malcom Cone, son of the honored Professor spoke words of appreciation.

(3) The bronze tablet over the Library door of The Georgia Military College on which was inscribed "The Malcom Cone Library."

Dedication of the New Building by Governor Talmadge

When the old capitol burned, March 23rd, 1941, even strong men wept.

Milledgeville's pride, her historic capitol, was gone. The building in which the State's most dramatic history had taken place, was no more. The prophet Micah described the feelings of men and women when he said, "I will make a wailing like the dragons, and mourning as the owls."

The trustees of the Georgia Military College had only the sixty thousand dollars of insurance money with which to replace this treasured building which was so sadly needed. It was then that Governor Talmadge stepped into the breach and gave to the trustees one hundred thousand dollars of the State's money with which to restore the building. More than that, he supplied prison labor from the Tattnall prison both to clear away the rubbish, and to labor in the rebuilding.

On January 7th, 1943, only a few days before he was to retire from office, the Governor came to make the dedication address at the new building.

He was introduced by the President, Colonel J. H. Jenkins, and Mayor W. L. Ritchie, Judge George S. Carpenter, Mr. Marion Ennis, President of the Alumni Association of the Georgia Military College, and Senator J. O. Wall of Eatonton, all had parts on the program.

The writer of these stories presented to President Jenkins, on this occasion, the complete history of the old capitol building, from its beginning to its end: which history had been prepared by a specially chosen committee, and was to be sealed in a box and placed in the niche in the wall behind the bronze tablet of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This niche is to serve in lieu of a corner-stone. Strange to say, the old capitol begun in 1805, had no corner-stone though diligent search was made to find one.

Every speaker, on that day, voiced Milledgeville's thanks to Governor Talmadge for making real this building which otherwise could not have been attained.

The Two Gates on the Old Capitol Square

(After an interview with Capt. W. T. Conn in 1930)

Milledgeville people associate the two lovely old gates on the capitol square, with the building they so loved, just as they associate the cupola with the old Governor's Mansion, and just as they associate the row of trees in the middle of Jefferson street with the street itself: but all three, the gates, the cupola and the third row of trees, came after the War Between the States, instead of from the beginning.

General Sherman's departing army, blew up, on the capitol square, both the powder magazine and the arsenal, of which the reporter to Harper's Magazine of January 7th, 1865, said, "it is a poor affair—but solidly constructed." This building was of brick and three stories high. It stood near the capitol and was between it and the Episcopal Church. It is pictured in the view of the capitol which Dr. Tigner has had reproduced from "Vues et Souvenirs de L'Amerique du Nord," Francis de Castelnau, Paris, 1842.

After the destruction of these two buildings, Captain Conn said, there were heaps and heaps of brick on the square.

A fine engineer, Colonel B. W. Froebel lived in Milledgeville, having married Miss Mary Compton, and he was engaged to use these brick in building a coping around the twenty-acre square and the gates at the entrances; which thing he did. It was Colonel Froebel who designed the two gates of which Milledgeville is so proud, and it was he who had the capitol grounds graded and the trees planted.

Milledgeville then became tree conscious and due to the persistent effort of Colonel Miller S. Grieve, the row in the middle of Jefferson street was planted. Colonel Froebel's brick coping, was topped by a fence which Captain Conn said, "was of scantlings—three scantlings high and one foot apart."

The old capitol already had a picket fence around it, painted white, and enclosing about two acres: so now there was a small square enclosed in the large square of twenty acres. Both fences,

the one inside and the one outside, have vanished long ago, but the two gates remain and are treasured.

Old residents declare there was a third gate at the walk near the Episcopal Church, but that it was not as beautiful as the two that are left to us.

CHAPTER IV
MILLEDGEVILLE'S EARLY EXECUTIVE MANSIONS
AND
SOME STORIES ABOUT THEIR OCCUPANTS

School girls especially, come and say, "Please tell us about the Governor's wife who did not want to come to the Capital in an ox-cart," or "Please tell us about the wedding party where a lady died," or "Please tell us about the Mansion when it was illuminated," or "Please tell us how thieves hooked-out turkeys and hams from the old Mansion banqueting hall," or "Please tell us all about Dr. Herty's work."

Most of these stories are told in the writer's "One Hundred Years of the Old Governor's Mansion," and the book is in every school library in Baldwin county; nevertheless, in order that every school child can enjoy a few of them for himself or herself, some are repeated, in part, for this volume.

Louisville, for ten years, was Georgia's capital before it was removed to Milledgeville. In "*The Louisville Gazette and Republican Trumpet*," published October 9th, 1807, is this interesting news: "Yesterday 15 wagons left this place for Milledgeville with the Treasury and Public Records of the State. They were escorted by the troop of horse from Washington county who arrived here a few days since for that purpose." Before this date, on September 24th, 1807, Governor Jared Irwin wrote to Colonel John Rutherford, as follows: "Your letter of 22nd inst. extending the services of a part of the Company of Light Horse attached to the Regulars under your command to guard the strong box and the public records from this place to Milledgeville is now before me and I take this method of informing you that I will accept of twenty, including officers, to be at this place on Wednesday the 7th of October next."

We do not doubt that in Milledgeville near that time, preparation for the coming of Governor and Mrs. Jared Irwin was hastened.

At that day, in 1807, the old capitol had none of the beauty that it possessed later. It was like a big rectangular brick box and the Executive Mansion stood on South Jefferson street not far from it. It was a double-pen log house and fortunately we have a description of it.

Octavia Walton, who became Madame Le Vert, was the granddaughter of George Walton, one of Georgia's signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Le Vert remembered the time when, as a child, she visited in Milledgeville and told the following story to her nephew, Colonel Jim Walton:

"It was December 31st, 1814. Low clouds hung above the new Capital of Georgia. A cold mist almost touched the new hand-riven clapboards of the Governor's Mansion.

"A bitter cold wind bearing flakes of snow and pellets of sleet came roaring across the peaks of the Blue Ridge and through the tall slender boles of the pines that surrounded the new city on the Oconee. Creeks and streams were bankful and the Oconee was pouring a yellow tide toward the gulf."

The appearance and site of this first Governor's house has been described by George G. Smith, the historian. He says that "A double log cabin overlooking Fishing Creek just below where now the railroad bridge crosses the dummy line, was provided as a Mansion for Governor Irwin, and as soon as it could be finished, the plain two-story house still standing, long occupied by Peter Fair, was made the Governor's residence.

"Fifteen thousand dollars was put in the hands of the Commissioners to provide public buildings."

In connection with the double-log house, the first Executive Mansion, there is an old story which lifts it into the vivid light of actuality.

Descendants of Mrs. Irwin have heard it and smile when they are asked about it. It seems that Mrs. Irwin who had great pride in her husband's position and also in her own, declared that she would not enter the capital in an ox-cart, the usual vehicle of transportation, in that day, 1807. So her indulgent husband bought her a gig. She was delighted, and when she arrived at the inn, half way between Milledgeville and Sandersville, she was so comfortable that she decided not to alight, but to have

her refreshments brought out to the gig. Just then a big white rooster flew upon the fence in front of the inn and so frightened the horse that he ran away, threw Mrs. Irwin out, and the fall broke her leg. An ox-cart and mattress were requisitioned and the Governor's wife came into Milledgeville the new capital.

She became the mistress of that double-pen log house near Fishing Creek which was the Governor's Mansion.

The Second Executive Mansion

Many people in Milledgeville have seen the Peter Fair house on South Wayne street, which was the second Governor's Mansion.

There are some, and the writer is among them, who think as the historian declared, that the double log house was early given up as the house of Georgia's Chief Executive.

While Madame Le Verts' description of Milledgeville and that first Mansion is treasured, her date is belated.

Without a doubt she was in Milledgeville the day Sam Dale took his leave in 1814, for New Orleans, with important papers, and without a doubt she saw the double log house almost seven years earlier, while the boards were bright and new.

We read in Clayton's "*Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia*," 1800-1810, about an order to pay to "John Scott, the sum of \$4500 for the purchase of a house and lot for the use of the executive, for two thousand dollars of which to be written off his bonds in the treasury."

Again, in the "*Executive Minutes*," 1809-1810, there is reference to the purchasing of this second house. It is the record of a deed of conveyance made by John Scott and his wife, to the State of Georgia, for their house and lot for \$4,500, and out of this amount John Scott asked that he have credit on his bonds due the State for the sum of two thousand dollars.

Framed houses were becoming the fashion. Another one, the first in Milledgeville, had been built by this same John Scott on the corner of Franklin and Elbert streets.

John Scott also, was builder in brick, of the old capitol itself, along with Jett Thomas. His home which he built in Scottsboro (the Furman place), stands today, and is the oldest house known to be standing in Baldwin County.

In 1810, when Gov. Mitchell lived in this second Mansion, the Reverend Mr. Weems author of "*The Life of Washington*," in which is found the famous cherry-tree story, came to Milledgeville late in November.

The announcement in a Milledgeville newspaper read "The Rev. Mr. Weems will on Thursday evening, at early candle light, in the Representative Chamber, deliver a discourse on the important subject of the 'Education of Youth.'"

At that early day Mr. Weem's invention of the cherry-tree story about George Washington had not been discussed and censured as it has been in modern times. In the paper, just underneath the announcement is Governor Mitchell's warm commendation addressed "To the Rev. M. L. Weems." The Governor stated that he had read the two books "*The Life of Washington*," and "*The Life of Marion*," by this author and that he had always admired "The truly illustrious Pair," and that Weem's publications had exalted his opinion of them. "For the pains which you have taken to collect so many very valuable, but hitherto unknown anecdotes of these two *noblest champions of American rights*, I pray you to accept my best thanks.

I remain Rev. Sir, yours, David B. Mitchell."

Governor Mitchell, while he lived in this second Mansion in 1811, entertained twenty-two Creek Indians at dinner, along with Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, the beloved Indian agent, and Mr. Timothy Barnard, the interpreter.

Before the dinner, the talk took place in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at the capitol, where "a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen were present."

A pleasing description of Governor Mitchell's home is given in an essay of a former Milledgeville woman, Mrs. Sarah H. Hall, mother of Dr. T. M. Hall. She says, "In Governor Mitchell's day, his house rang with music and laughter. Two of my father's sisters were intimate friends of his daughters, and often were guests at his house parties.

"He was elected Governor in 1809, and resigned his governorship in 1817, to accept an appointment from the President of the United States, to act as Agent to the Creek Indians, after the death of Colonel Hawkins.

"It is then that he went to his home out in the County, Mt. Nebo, to live, and when he died, his widow and son came to town to live.

"The widow was a picturesque figure. As a child I remember well the Martha Washington caps she wore, and the full black silk dresses, with the white lawn kerchief crossed on the breast.

"She took snuff from a silver snuff-box that she carried in a deep pocket tied around her waist, and had to lift her skirt to get it. She did not dip snuff, she only took a pinch between finger and thumb and sniffed it up first one nostril and then the other.

"I would sit by and watch the proceeding with fascinated interest and wish I might try it, but dared not ask permission."

It was to this second Mansion, in 1813, that Peter Early, who in the United States Congress had been called "This Young Ajax from the forests of Georgia," brought his young wife.

He demonstrated at that early day how "picketing" could be successfully dealt with in Georgia.

There had been enacted a law arresting the collection of debts, which law the Governor promptly vetoed.

There were many who would have profited by it, so they were disappointed.

A regiment of troops was in Milledgeville and the Colonel, to show his protest, and to intimidate the Governor, marched his soldiers around the Governor's Mansion in a threatening manner.

Governor Early walked out, went straight to the Colonel, and before the entire regiment ordered him to take up his line of march to Fort Hawkins, thirty miles distant, saying "If you dare disobey this order, I'll have you shot at the head of this regiment." Fort Hawkins was on the site of present-day Macon.

Soon after Mr. Early became Governor, the Secretary of War asked of him a loan of \$80,000.00, the responsibility of which he at once assumed. A friend remonstrated with him, saying that he feared the union of States might not long survive, which might cause him a complete loss. The Governor's reply was: "Should such an event occur, we shall all go together, for if there is no union, there will be no States, and I do not care to live after such a catastrophe."

Before Peter Early became Governor, he was Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, formed in 1807, and on his first attendance upon the Baldwin County Court, a woman was indicted under the English Common Law as a scold and found guilty.

Judge Early sentenced her to be ducked three times in the Oconee river and the Sheriff executed the order in the Judge's presence. In this book this story will be given in the words of the beholder, who as a small boy witnessed the scene. He became a Judge and a distinguished citizen of Milledgeville—Judge Iverson L. Harris.

It was Judge Peter Early who imposed a fine upon General John Clark, that Revolutionary soldier who became Governor, whose home was the Du Bignon place. General Clark horse-whipped Judge Charles Tait on Jefferson street. Tait was a member of the Superior Court, Judge of the Western Circuit and had only one leg; nevertheless General Clark thrashed him all on account of party politics.

Each one of Milledgeville's first three Governors, Jared Irwin, David B. Mitchell, and Peter Early, was present at the dramatic scene at Louisville, Georgia, the old capital, when the records of the Yazoo conspiracy were burned "with fire that came from heaven."

In 1817, when Governor Mitchell resigned in his second term of office to become Indian Agent, Matthew Rabun, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor. In November following, he was elected for a full term, but died in October 1819. Governor Rabun was a great Baptist whose "house was a house of prayer." The reverend Jesse Mercer, the distinguished Baptist minister who became the founder of Mercer University was asked to deliver a memorial sermon before the Georgia Legislature. The sermon, when published, passed through two editions. It was preached in the Baptist church in Milledgeville, and Jesse Mercer, in his sermon yielded to the temptation and to the fine opportunity of humiliating the political rivals of Rabun, who were the Clark partisans. Now, instead of censuring Jesse Mercer, Georgians have come to know that he only reflected the spirit of that day when all Georgia was divided into two political camps, the Clark and the Crawford

parties. It was "war to the knife and knife to the hilt." Ministers of the Gospel, as well as occupants of the pew entered the fray. It was claimed that every man, woman, and child in Georgia took active sides in this strife which came to be known as the Clark-Troup controversy.

When Governor Rabun died, Matthew Talbot became ex-officio Governor of Georgia until a new election. He had been a member of the convention which in 1777, framed the Constitution of the State, had been a member of the Legislature for thirty years and was President of the Senate.

The Clark-Troup controversy still raged, and Matthew Talbot was a Clark partisan.

The memory of this election will never fade from Georgia's annals. It was the last one in which the Legislature, instead of the people, elected the Governor.

A multitude of prominent men had assembled in the capitol to witness the joint balloting of the House and Senate.

Riders on fast horses waited outside for the news to carry it at break-neck pace back to their constituents.

Thomas Stocks, of Greene County, President of the Senate, called the name from each ballot. There were one hundred and sixty-six ballots, requiring eighty-four to elect. When the count was eighty-two for each candidate, the perspiration rolled from Thomas Stock's face, although the November day was cold and damp.

There remained only one ballot, and when it was cast from the hat upon the table, Stocks called loudly "Troup."

For ten minutes, the record says, bedlam reigned. Daniel Duffie, the ardent Methodist, said "O Lord, we thank Thee! The State of Georgia is redeemed from the rule of the devil and John Clark." Jesse Mercer, the great Baptist, waddled from the Chamber, waving his hat above his great bald head and shouting "Glory, Glory," which he continued to do until out of sight. General Blackshear folded his arms upon his breast and exclaimed "Now Lord, I am ready to die."

The Third Executive Mansion

One reads in the "Gazetteer of the State of Georgia" by Adiel Sherwood, 1837, "The house called the *Governor*, is more properly called The Government House. A new one is now in a state of forwardness." The "*Governor*" was the third Executive Mansion. Its location was given as "Governor's House, in a line on the North Side of State House Square." This third Mansion faced Greene street and occupied the Square of the present Mansion. It stood not quite opposite to Dr. Binion's home. Many cherished Milledgeville stories cluster about it. One is to be found in William Wightman's "Life of Bishop Capers," who as a young man, was pastor of the Methodist Church here. It reads, "At Milledgeville there was no parsonage, but Governor Clark, whose wife was a Methodist lady, having moved to a summer retreat at Scottsboro, a short distance from Milledgeville, his residence, handsomely furnished was kindly put at the disposal of the stewards for Mr. Capers' purposes."

The school children should know that the "summer retreat at Scottsboro," was Governor Clark's home, which is the Du Bignon place. The home was built by this Revolutionary soldier and was occupied by him.

At this third Mansion occurred the brilliant wedding of Governor Clark's daughter Nancy, to Colonel John W. Campbell. At twelve o'clock the night of the wedding, when dancing was at its height, the Governor entered the room and said, "Stop! Mrs. Bird is dead." Mrs. Bird was a beloved aunt of the bride and only a few minutes before, had wished her happiness and said good night.

At this time, the Clark-Troup bitterness reached its height. It was said that at a famous banquet only two toasts were offered: the first was "George W. Troup, may he receive what he deserves, the infamy due to every man who attempts to destroy the Union;" the second was "George W. Troup, may every hair on his head be a standing army, and every soldier be armed with a thundering cannon to drive his enemies to hell."

It was a time of duels and horse-whippings and defamatory letters.

Governor Troup in this Mansion on that never-to-be-forgotten visit of General Lafayette to Georgia's Capital entertained him and invited all visiting Revolutionary soldiers to meet him.

In this Mansion lived Governor Wilson Lumpkin, who resigned his seat in Congress to enter upon his duties as Georgia's Chief Executive. One editor wrote "Mr. Lumpkin's entry into Milledgeville is said to have been something like the triumphal processions of the Roman Emperors," and expressed the hope that the Governor might go out of office deserving the gratitude of those who had honored him.

It was Governor Lumpkin's Legislature which was the first to appropriate funds for the erection of the present Mansion.

His second wife was mistress of this Mansion, and their little daughter Martha, played under the big oak tree on the South West corner of the Mansion Square. She was the little girl for whom the name Marthasville, following that of Terminus, was given to our capital city, Atlanta.

Governor Gilmer, had on two occasions, come to live in this third Mansion: when he was elected Governor in 1829, and again in 1837, and it was he who was destined to be the first Governor to move into the present Mansion late in the year 1838.

In this third Mansion Governor Gilmer lived when he wore for his morning dress, his cotton suit of homespun, which at a former time, in 1828, he had worn at the House of Representatives in Washington, District of Columbia. The Georgians and the South Carolinians had suits of homespun made to wear, on account of their protest over the enactment of the hated Tariff Law. They wished to demonstrate how they "Would dress in their own homespun instead of Yankee Cloth."

This wearing of homespun suits became a fad in Georgia: even the students of the State University adopted it.

In his own words the Governor tells us that a Frenchman from New Orleans, bringing to the Governor what he supposed was a package of important State papers, came early one morning, and finding the Governor dressed in this homespun suit, mistook him for a servant.

When he was shown into the sitting room, the visitor, a second time, asked to see the Governor.

When he found that he was in the Governor's presence, and that the package that he had brought to him from Washington, contained a dozen pairs of shoes for Mrs. Gilmer's pretty feet, instead of important papers, as he had supposed, the Governor said, he beat a hasty retreat.

Indian troubles had consumed Governor Gilmer's time and energy, but just before the Cherokees were to go to the West, several men and women of their race called upon the Governor for advice.

A covetous white man had stolen a little Indian girl who was to inherit property which he hoped to obtain, and had concealed the child below Milledgeville. Following the Governor's advice, they brought her, he says, "to my house where she was dressed by Mrs. John Gilmer and the party entertained and sent on their way home rejoicing."

When The Georgia Normal and Industrial College was first started, some of the older servants referred to the big oak tree under which little Martha Lumpkin played, as "the Indian tree," supposedly from the visit of these Indians.

Governor Gilmer pardoned eight Cherokee Indian convicts confined in the Penitentiary and turned them over to an Agent to be taken to the West along with the residue of their tribe.

There exist no known pictures of these three Executive Mansions, but the old life pictured in them is so plain and vivid, that these education-loving and Union-loving old Governor occupants gallantly live on to this day.

They are like the bay and thyme and sweet fern whose fragrance is cherished.

The Old Governor's Mansion

The Plan and the Building of the Fourth
Executive Mansion, 1838

John Pell, Architect

Timothy Porter, Superintendent

In 1835, when Wilson Lumpkin was Governor, Mr. David

Reese of Greene County, called up in the Senate the following resolution which was read and agreed to: "Whereas the present Government House in the town of Milledgeville is in a decayed and uncomfortable situation and condition and entirely unsuitable for the residence of the Governor of Georgia. Resolved that fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a new Government House of suitable dimensions, at or near the place where the present one now stands, and that William C. Dawson, David A. Rees, George W. Murray, Benjamin S. Jordan, and Augustas H. Kenan be appointed a committee with the Governor, who shall be chairman of the same, whose duty it shall be to carry this object into effect; and it shall be their duty to select a suitable site, agree on a place, contract for and superintend the building of the same, who shall receive it when it is completed and disburse the afore said appropriation: and it shall be further the duty of said committee to direct such repairs as they may deem necessary, out of any balance that may be unexpended of such fund, and that this appropriation be inserted in the appropriation bill."

From the House of Representatives Messrs. Iverson Harris, of Baldwin, and Hammond of Gray, were appointed to join the Senate committee.

On March 21st, 1836, Governor Schley announced through the press, that "bids would be received until April 20th for building a House for the residence of the Governor, the building to be brick with a copper roof." He asked those interested to call at the Executive Office to view the plans and specifications.

On the same day he wrote to William C. Dawson and Dr. David Reese of Greensboro, Georgia. He wrote to the former, as follows: "Sir, I have a plan for a home for the Governor of Georgia, with which I am much pleased but which will cost from three to four thousand dollars more than the sum appropriated for that object.

"I apprehend it will be difficult to obtain a place that will in all respects meet the public expectation, the estimates for which will not exceed to some extent the sum of fifteen thousand dollars."

He asked Mr. Dawson to attend a conference on Monday the 28th, when the committee will be called together "for the purpose of adopting a plan, and making other arrangements preparatory to a contract for a building."

What has been confusing about the name of the architect, was the fact that C. B. McClusky was paid by the Legislature one hundred dollars on April 19th, 1837, "for best plan furnished by him of a home for the residence of the Governor," and that previous to this date, on March 20th, 1837, John Pell, from the contingent fund had been paid one hundred dollars "for the best plan for the residence of the Governor as approved by the committee." The words "as approved by the committee," would suggest that John Pell had presented the favored plan, but when the Executive Minutes, and the Governor's letter book are read, there can no longer be any doubt.

The Building Committee attended to every detail concerning the Mansion, even to the buying of the furniture. They selected B. T. Bethune to spend the five thousand dollars which had been appropriated for furnishings: they engaged the architect and they engaged the superintendent of building.

In one letter Governor Schley narrows the Building Committee down to "Augustus H. Kenan, Charles D. Hammond, and Iver-son L. Harris."

Governor Gilmer's letter, written to the House of Representatives December 6th, 1838, gives a positive answer. It reads: "In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting this department to communicate to that body any information in the possession of the department in reference to the course which was pursued by my predecessor in procuring the plan and specifications for the new Government House and the arrangement adopted for the erection of the same, I would respectfully state, that the only paper which I find on file or recorded in the Executive Department containing any part of the information sought for by the House, is the contract between the Building Committee and the Superintendent, a copy of which I herewith transmit."

The Legislature would never have written to the Governor

for information if the architect that they themselves had selected and also had paid him for a plan, had erected the Mansion.

It was evidently John Pell who furnished "the very neat plan for a house for the Governor of Georgia," with which Governor Schley was much pleased and with which posterity has been much pleased.

The Cupola On the Mansion

The cupola was added to the Mansion after the War Between the States. It is an afterthought.

Almost without exception, artists and architects who come to the Mansion say, "Tell me who added the cupola—it was not designed with the original building."

In old pictures of the Mansion, the cupola is absent. It was absent in the pictures made in Milledgeville during the time of the War Between the States.

Mr. Herschel Sanford, who has since died, told the following story to the writer: "Jim Comfort was a Northern man, who before the War Between the States, lived for some time in Milledgeville. It was he who designed and built the cupola on the Mansion.

"When the war came, he fought in the Confederate army. After the war, he returned to the North to live, but paid occasional visits to Milledgeville friends."

The Cline House As Executive Mansion

In 1838, the committee appointed to superintend the construction of the Executive Mansion, was authorized to rent a house in the city of Milledgeville for the Governor (see p. 278, "*Georgia Laws*, 1838," Treasurer's Report in back).

The new Mansion "now in a state of forwardness," was not sufficiently complete for Governor Gilmer's occupation of it, and this near-by home was rented for him until the Mansion was ready for occupancy late in the year 1838.

The Old Governor's Mansion

"The old house dreams of vanished faces sealed
 Inviolatè in the amber of the years,
 And summons from the silence, voices lost,
 As a worn shell recalls the singing sea."

Above the door, carved in stone is "Executive Mansion 1838."

This Mansion is the property of The Georgia State College for Women and is the home of its Presidents: Dr. and Mrs. Guy H. Wells, being the present occupants.

On November 23rd, 1915, when Mrs. Julius Horne was Chapter Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, two bronze tablets were unveiled, the one at the old Capitol, the other at the Mansion. At the latter place the writer had the privilege of introducing the State Regent, Mrs. T. C. Parker, and presenting the bronze tablet to Dr. M. M. Parks, President of the College and dweller in the Mansion.

The tablet is inscribed as follows:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution place here this memorial that Georgians may forever be reminded of the great men who as Governors of our Sovereign State in the critical years of her history dwelt within these walls.

George R. Gilmer	1837-1839
Charles J. McDonald	1839-1843
George W. Crawford	1843-1847
George W. Towns	1847-1851
Howell Cobb	1851-1853
H. V. Johnson	1853-1857
Joseph E. Brown	1857-1865
Charles J. Jenkins	1865- "

In what more delightful way can Georgia boys and girls begin or end a study of the history of their State than by reviewing the lives and the political events which influenced the lives of the

great men who as Governors of Georgia dwelt within the Mansion walls?

"They are the knightliest of a knightly race,
That since the days of old,
Have kept the lamps of chivalry
Alight in hearts of gold."

Historic Pilgrimages In Milledgeville

The United Daughters of the Confederacy began, in 1936, to sponsor historical pilgrimages to the Capitol, to the Mansion, to Thalian Hall, and to historic homes.

All through the years, Mrs. David Ferguson was the active chairman of the committee.

She chose as her first beloved task the furnishing of the South parlor at the Mansion, or the old "Blue Room" as it used to be called, with period furniture.

Mrs. Ferguson's newspaper article "Milledgeville and Royalty," had immediate response.

The Chapter wished to honor the Chairman and the result was that the "Blue Room," with the kind permission of President Wells, was named for her.

The tiny brass tablet reads as follows:

"The Blue Room
'By their fruits shall ye know them'
Mrs. David Ferguson
In appreciation of her efforts in the
Restoration of its furnishings
Robert E. Lee Chapter, U. D. C.
1939"

Milledgeville and Royalty

By Mrs. David Ferguson in "The Union Recorder"

Milledgeville houses the Royalty of Georgia. In quiet dignity stands what we call the "Mansion" but she really is the Queen. Across green treetops on his own high hill, stands in majesty what we call the "Old Capitol," but he really is the King.

Born in beauty, with footholds deep in the red heart of Georgia's soil; with arms outstretched to meet the sun and the wind and the rain, they look up to quiet stars.

When sunset floods the sky with glory, the King and Queen flash their messages to each other from their flame-filmed windows. After kind enquiries as to health and welfare, the light fades and they grow pensive and the Queen says: "Dear King I want back my beautiful rose and stone dress, I want my crystal chandeliers. I want my rich laces and brocades, I want my things!"

And the King answering her mood says: "Oh, most dear, I too, want my spacious Chambers, my pictures, and my books, but most of all, I want the clock tower which was my Crown."

Eight governors and their ladies and four presidents of the Georgia State College for Women and their charming ladies have exercised a hospitality to the State of Georgia in the hundred years the Mansion has been a home. Many beautiful pieces of furniture, paintings, silver and bronze have gone in and out the white carved doors. The Queen knows they are scattered through Georgia. She bespeaks kind treatment for them. She says "Wax old mahogany and rose wood with beeswax and rub with old flannel, and be sure to have the softest turkey feather dusters for the frames of mirrors and pictures."

The King knows that some of his pictures are frameless in dusty storehouses, notably a more than life size portrait of General Oglethorpe, who gave us Georgia.

The King prays that his books are safe in the Capitol in Atlanta. He lost them in the upheaval after the War.

Somewhat like Minerva, Milledgeville sprang a full panoplied Capital from the brain of Governor, and Legislature. Wealth and Culture were attracted to the seat of government, and many beautiful homes were built. Spacious and well-tended gardens, only two houses on a block, made a town more beautiful than it is today. And it is lovely now.

The full flowering of Milledgeville came in the 1850's. No life except that of the English gentry was said to be equal to that of the Southern planter before the War. The golden 1850's.

Here came Carlotta and Adelina Patti for a month of concerts and Italian opera in the Senate chamber of the Capitol: Ole Bull with his violin: Sol Smith Russell, in stock companies to act for weeks at the Theater on Hancock street going down towards the river: horses and horse races; tournaments; balls; hunting; levees; spend the day—the week—the month—or the year parties; journeys to Saratoga, White Sulphur, Green Briar and all the famous springs in carriages with outriders and trimmings of silver plate, except Lee Jordan of Westover,—his trap-pings were plated with gold.

Going to New York with cotton money, the ladies to outfit their families and their houses with every rich and beautiful thing; the gentlemen to lose their share in the friendly games of poker at the old New York hotel. The five Tucker daughters had silk dresses that “stood alone” when the wearers stepped out of them, and “the three beautiful Williams girls,” in India muslin, trailed up and down my long hall with books piled on their heads so that each might have “the carriage of a queen.” And queens they looked until they died, as old citizens will testify.

To this happy people came war with its desolation. Scraping the dirt floors of the smoke houses to get salt and to keep the remnant of cattle alive that Sherman’s army left. A quarter of century of stagnation, a lost generation! Then came an awakening.

Georgia gave the old Capitol for a school to educate the descendants of the men who wore the Grey and in January 1880, Georgia Military College a splendid military school was opened. It has grown with the years and ranks with the best.

In 1889, the Georgia State College for Women, a gift to the girls of Georgia, was dedicated with the Mansion as the home of its president. Something of the spirit of the great souls who lived and suffered and achieved dwells in the old walls, something impalpable which blesses those who teach and those who learn. Next year 1938, is the one hundredth birthday of the Mansion. It may be that some of the beautiful old furnishings may be given back to her or something of the period when she

was very, very young. It may be that New Year's, 1938, when the rose and gold spread the western sky, the Queen may say with her window flashes: "Dear King, I am so rejoiced that I am holding my hand over my heart, for all this year's beautiful gifts."

The Centennial of the Old Executive Mansion
1838-1938

President Guy H. Wells, of the Georgia State College for Women, was president of the Centennial Committee, which centennial created a more than State-wide interest.

A Standard Oil newspaper, published in Louisville, Kentucky, called special attention to the one hundred-year celebration of the Mansion, by asking its readers "Did you know that Milledgeville, Georgia, was once the State capital and that the President's home at the Georgia State College for Women, was the Governor's Mansion?" "Did you know that for 61 years, beginning in 1807, State affairs were centered here?"

The celebration began on May 12th, 1938, and occupied two days. On the first day there was a historic pilgrimage to the old Capitol, to Thalian Hall at old Oglethorpe University and to historic homes.

The second day's program included a Parents' Day celebration in the morning, a mid-day barbecue, a historical pageant late in the afternoon and a "Gone with the Wind" ball, in the Mansion, at night.

Dr. Wells invited Miss Katherine Scott to write the historical pageant, and asked the author of these stories to write the history of the Mansion.

Each woman performed her interesting task with joy. Miss Scott's pageant was entitled "A Pageant of the Mansion's One Hundred Years," and the writer's book is "The One Hundred Years of the Old Governor's Mansion."

A high-light of the pageant was the scene of Governor Brown's arrest by Wilson's men of the Northern army, when the Governor was given almost no time in which to say goodby. In the

pageant, handkerchiefs went to tear-dimmed eyes, and involuntarily Southern men arose to shake hands with the departing Governor accompanied by his soldier guard.

A high-light of the history, published by The J. W. Burke Company of Macon, was when Mr. George Brown of Atlanta, who was born in the Mansion, sent a check of forty dollars for the little book to go into Northern libraries.

CHAPTER V

BALDWIN COUNTY COURTHOUSES AND JAILS

In searching for the history of the Courthouses of Baldwin county, it was found that the last court to be held at Hillsboro, the first county site of Baldwin, was on October 6th, 1807; and the first court at Milledgeville was held in the capitol building in Milledgeville, January 4th, 1808, following closely the first meeting of the General Assembly on November 7th, 1807.

On December 22nd, 1808, the Act authorizing the holding of courts in the capitol was repealed, and on the same date, the Justices of the Inferior Court were authorized to rent some house until the new Courthouse was sufficiently finished for courts to be held therein. This new Courthouse was ordered to be built on the South-east corner of the old penitentiary square, and the jail was ordered to be built on the North-east corner of said square.

For the next three years the courts were held in private homes and the names of the householders and the prices paid to them for allowing the courts to be held, are found in the records of The Inferior Court.

The Justices of the Inferior Court were then authorized to contract for the building of a Courthouse and jail in any manner they thought proper. They were authorized to sell six town lots "that are most convenient where said Courthouse is to be built" and the money arising from the sale was to be applied for the purpose of building said Courthouse and jail. The sale of these six lots added eight hundred dollars to the fund.

The jail was built on the North-east corner of the Penitentiary square, as named in the bill, and was accepted April 12th, 1810.

The contract for the Courthouse building was given to John Snead for \$3,975 on July 20th, 1812. Extra taxes for building it were levied during the years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1814, 1815. The new building was pronounced as complete on May 2nd, 1814.

In 1822, the General Assembly authorized the Justices of the Inferior Court to build a new jail "on some other part of said square which shall be more convenient to the Courthouse and better calculated to secure all persons therein confined: Provided that the jail shall not be placed nearer to any dwelling than one hundred yards."

Then was built the rock jail about where Terrell Hall now stands and which building some of the older people in Milledgeville remember to have seen. A twenty-foot alley ran from the back of the Courthouse to this jail.

So stood Milledgeville's first Courthouse and second jail. In this jail, along with malefactors, people were imprisoned for debt, and a Debtors Prison for both men and women was provided for those unfortunate enough to be confined in it. Their names are in the records.

The Courthouse was ordered to be torn down in 1838, to be replaced by a more spacious structure.

Then the State House again became the Courthouse for Baldwin county.

On May 16th, 1838, the Justices of the Inferior Court entered into a contract with John W. L. Daniel, contractor, for a new Courthouse which was to cost \$10,500. It was to be built "on the site where the present building now stands," according to plans to be decided upon, and was to be completed within twenty months. The Justices of the Inferior Court reserved to themselves "the right to arrange the Courtroom and all other internal regulations."

On April 5th, 1845, the Clerk of the Court was ordered to call upon John W. S. Daniel, and demand the specifications and make examinations of them; nor could any provisions of settlement be made by the levy of a tax for the purpose of paying the debt for the Courthouse, until these specifications were produced; and they were ordered to be produced by Saturday, June 12th, 1838.

Many improvements had then been added, such as brick floors, more lime for the cement. A dividing wall had been dispensed with, a passage opened, and a door added on the west

side. Venetian window shutters for the upper story and lightning rods were ordered, and finally it was found "absolutely necessary to enclose the building with a fence."

On July 8th, 1847, the Justices of the Inferior Court ordered that the final account of John W. A. Daniel for \$1789 principal, with interest thereon from October 13th, 1845 "the time when he done his last work on the Courthouse, totaling \$2,039.46 be paid, if found due." This amount was paid, and this Courthouse was used until it was burned in 1861.

On March 11th, 1861, the Inferior Court of Baldwin county, in Chambers, ordered "that a reward of one thousand dollars be offered by the Court for evidence that will lead to conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire to the Courthouse on the morning of the 24th of February."

On March 30th, 1861, one hundred dollars was offered "for the plan that may be accepted for the construction of a courthouse in Milledgeville, on the foundation of the old building, that foundation being seventy-six by forty-eight feet; the building to be two stories high on the first floor; there must be six rooms for offices; on the second floor, a courtroom and the jury rooms, and at least one small room for the use of the clerk and other purposes; the building to be of brick covered with slate, and exclusive of the stone foundation already laid, and the brick on the ground not to exceed in cost eight thousand dollars. Plans will be submitted by the first of May next."

On May 7th, 1861, it was ordered that on account of the deranged state of the county that the building of a new Courthouse be, for the present, deferred, and the Hall of the House of Representatives which had been tendered by Governor Brown, be used for the sessions of the Superior Court.

The Clerk of the Court was authorized to sell the whole bricks of the burned Courthouse at five dollars per one thousand, the broken ones at four dollars per thousand.

On July 22nd, 1861, the Judges of the Inferior Court ordered the County Treasurer "to pay to Bruyn and Savage, on order, the sum of one hundred dollars, for the plan of a courthouse submitted by them, and accepted by the court."

For the third time now, the State House has served as the county Courthouse; first in 1808, second in 1838, and third in 1861.

Two Courthouses have been built in Milledgeville and a third one planned.

On January 1st, 1866, C. P. Bonner, Geo. D. Case, B. de Graffenreid, and Wm. H. Scott, Justices of the Inferior Court, wrote to the Trustees of the Masonic Hall, and asked upon what terms the second story of the Masonic Hall could be leased for a term of five years. "It is proposed to use the rooms for a Courthouse and offices for the use of the officers of the Court and other officers."

The answer to this letter was signed by John W. S. Daniel, Sam'l G. White, O. V. Brown, Peter Fair and H. I. G. Williams. The price named for rent was five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly." "The Trustees agree on their part, to take down the partition wall between the two rooms now occupied by Capt. Howe, U. S. A., and Messrs. Kenan and Kenan, or substitute therefor, good substantial folding doors and make an arch between the rooms as the Court may elect—at the Trustees' expense—the Court making all other changes at their own expense."

The lease for five years was recorded January 16th, 1866.

On December 31st, 1866, the record is "that the room now occupied by Messrs. Kenan and Jere Beall be assigned to the Clerk of the Superior Court and Inferior Court of Baldwin county."

At the end of this five-year lease, the old capitol, for the fourth time, became Baldwin county's courthouse from the years 1871 to 1880.

It should be remmembered that in 1868, the General Assembly met in Atlanta, this city having been chosen as the capital by the Reconstruction agents.

In 1879, the State of Georgia gave the capitol building to what was then known as "The Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College" now "The Georgia Military College," and the school was opened in 1880.

From the records in the fire-proof boxes in the office of the Court of Ordinary, one finds that again, for one quarter of a year only, the second story of the Masonic Building became the Courthouse.

A check dated July 30th, 1880, reads: "Pay to J. N. Moore, Masonic Treasurer, \$125 in full payment for rent of Courthouse to August 1st, 1880.

D. B. Sanford, Ordinary."

"On the 30th day of October, 1880, for a term of ten years, Rufus Roberts and W. J. Brake, partners, leased four rooms and the passages, in the second story of a new building on Hancock street, to use the fine large hall and ante-rooms in said hall and place seats therein for all Court purposes, terminating November 1st, 1890, for \$350 annually."

Today we call this building the Opera House building. This lease was terminated January 1th, 1887, by compromise and final settlement, due evidently to the completion of the new Courthouse building, though as yet no strong box in the Ordinary's office has yielded the exact date.

As has been stated before, on account of the county's decayed condition, the building of a Courthouse was postponed, though the plan of Bruyn and Savage had been accepted, and one hundred dollars paid for it.

After a number of years the Court of Ordinary assumed the duties of the old time Justices of the Inferior Court and began all over again in regard to the matter of building a Courthouse.

In "Georgia Laws 1882-1883," (page 667), there is an Act "to authorize the Ordinary of Baldwin county to issue bonds to pay for the erection of four fire-proof county offices and also a courthouse, when so desired, upon the site of the former courthouse in said county."

In the Minutes of the Court of Ordinary, December term, 1884, is the election notice by the Ordinary, Daniel B. Sanford, on the question of issuing bonds, not exceeding \$2,500 to build fire-proof offices and a Courthouse. The votes polled were, "For Bonds, 1,263," and "Against Bonds, 871."

It was announced that "specifications for the courthouse will

be received and passed upon the 3rd day of March, 1885; the Architect furnishing the plan will be paid for same a sum not exceeding \$75."

Bids were opened and passed upon March 17th, 1885, and the Commissioners reserved to themselves the right to reject any or all bids.

On January 6th, 1886, the County Treasurer is ordered to pay fifty dollars to "P. E. Dennis as part payment of salary as architect of new Courthouse."

The cost of the building was not to exceed \$2,500, and the roof was to be of slate.

J. W. McMillan and E. T. Alling were the contractors chosen to build the Courthouse and the checks paid for their services are in evidence.

The Courthouse clock was bought through G. F. Wiedenman and \$1,285 was the cost of it.

In the year 1886, furniture for the Court was bought and freight paid on it.

In 1887, more furniture was bought and the mantel pieces and grates, and also the chandeliers, and this year marks the holding of the first court in it—it being the third Courthouse in Milledgeville.

The second jail built of rock was used until the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, now the Georgia State College for Women was founded. Then on November 30th, 1892, Judge D. B. Sanford, Mr. L. J. Lamar, and Mr. D. W. Brown, who were Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Baldwin County, appeared before Governor W. J. Northern of the State of Georgia, and this Committee conveyed to the Governor and his successors in office, "the Baldwin County Jail Lot in the square of which the Girls' Normal and Industrial College is located . . . with improvements thereon forever." The deed was recorded January 9th, 1893. It was presented by the Governor to the head of the University system of which this College is a member. It is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court, in Milledgeville.

Thus the second jail, built of rock was disposed of, and the third jail built of brick was placed immediately in the rear of

the Courthouse. Only recently has it been removed, and the land whereon it stood was purchased for the use of the Georgia State College for Women. The students may know for themselves, how the Courthouse has been enlarged and beautified with Government aid; also how the new jail, the fourth, has with Government aid been built on Montgomery street; which jail now serves the county.

Thus ends the long story of Baldwin County's third Courthouse and fourth jail.

Marker On Courthouse Square for Preservers of the Great Seal of the State of Georgia

On Memorial Day, April 26th, 1939, under Miss Floride Allen's Presidency of the United Daughters of the Confederacy there was set up on the Courthouse Square, the second marble marker for a historic site, to be obtained for Milledgeville from The Division of Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments in the State of Georgia.

The marker honors the preservers of the Great Seal of the State and the inscription reads: "In commemoration of the Safeguarding of the Great Seal of the State of Georgia and the Acts of The Legislature, 1864.

Near here stood the home of Georgia's Secretary of State, Nathan C. Barnett, and his wife, Mary A. Barnett.

On November 18th, 1864, before the arrival of General Sherman and his army, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett buried the Great Seal under their house.

Mrs. Barnett hid the Acts in the pig pen.

The Legislature met in Macon, February 15th, 1865—March 11th, 1865, and both the Great Seal and the Acts were returned to the State. Neither had been captured by the enemy.

April 26th, 1939"

Hon. John B. Wilson, Secretary of State, made the Memorial Day address, and the parade to the cemetery was led by Major Guy McKinley, marshal of the day.

Mrs. Nathan Barnett

Years ago, when officials of The Stone Mountain Monumental Association asked for records of achievement of Georgians in the War Between the States, the writer sent to them the following story of Mrs. Nathan Barnett, wife of Georgia's Secretary of State in the sixties.

When General Sherman's army entered Milledgeville, Mr. Barnett, at the capitol, gathered up all the unfinished Acts of the Legislature and the Great Seal of the State, and walked down towards the river. He remained on the river until quiet prevailed and then came home.

He placed the Great Seal and the Acts in the hands of his wife, saying, "I leave tomorrow morning at four o'clock and you must guard these, for I am responsible for them."

In the words of Mrs. Barnett, "He and I, and the youngest son, carried the Great Seal under the house, and after wrapping it carefully, dug a deep hole in the angle of a brick pillar and buried it there. The clock struck twelve, just as we finished.

"Confidently expecting the house to be burned, and carefully securing the Acts of the Legislature against dirt and moisture, I carried them to the pig pen and carefully buried them. I had four fine porkers in the pen, and I thought that the heat of their bodies would help to keep the paper safe, and subsequent events proved this true.

"After General Sherman and his men had crossed the river and burned the bridge behind them, I exhumed the Acts and placed them in safety for Colonel Barnett if he should ever return."

During the time the Great Seal lay buried, the "carpet-bag" element sought to reorganize Georgia. "Some pretence of legal form was needed to give authority to fraudulent transactions," so effort after effort was made to unearth the Great Seal. Failing in this, the "carpet-baggers" resorted to an imitation Seal. No expense was spared in making it, and the contrivance was perfect except for one tiny mistake, so small, that at first it was not noticed. But the artist who made the false seal placed the uplifted sword in the left hand of the soldier, while in the original seal, it was held aloft in the right hand.

Many writers and historians have confused the story of the Executive Seal with that of the Great Seal which Mrs. Barnett buried.

Governor Jenkins had taken with him in his self-imposed exile, the Executive Seal and the State's money, to keep them from falling into the hands of the foe.

He returned in 1872, and delivered both the seal and the money to the proper authorities.

Both houses of the Legislature voted to present him with a replica of the Executive Seal, which replica is now in Savannah, Georgia, the property of the Georgia Historical Society.

Nathan Crawford Barnett

(Sketch of his Life after his Obituary in a
Milledgeville paper)

Nathan Crawford Barnett was born in Columbia county, Georgia, in July 1801, and was eighty years, seven months and five days old at the time of his death.

His mother was a sister of William H. Crawford, the illustrious Georgian who served in the cabinet and as foreign minister, and his father was William Barnett, a gentleman of English descent.

On the death of his father, his mother moved to Oglethorpe county, where Col. Barnett grew up, completing his education at the Lexington Academy.

In his young manhood, he bore a striking resemblance to his distinguished uncle William H. Crawford. Tall, erect, of commanding presence, high character and intelligence he grew rapidly in strength and reputation.

In his boyhood he was thrown among such men as his illustrious uncle, Thomas W. Cobb, Stephen Upson, and George R. Gilmer, and on his removal to Walton County his associates were Walter T. Colquitt, Hugh A. Haralson, and men of like stamp.

After his marriage to Miss Morton of Clarke, Mr. Barnett moved to that County, where he was elected successively major of battalion and colonel of the Clark county regiment.

He was engaged in merchandise at Watkinsville when he was elected to the Legislature in 1836. He served two sessions, and acquired considerable prominence in the State through his active and valuable work.

The service there to which he has referred with most satisfaction was his active work in behalf of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

After Colonel Barnett was elected to the office of Secretary of State 1843, he held it with the exception of one or two terms until the days of reconstruction.

His departure from the public service after the war was characteristic of the man.

General Ruger, who was at the head of the military government of Georgia, wished the great seal of the state affixed to an executive act which Colonel Barnett could not approve.

He refused to sanction the papers with the imprint of the seal, and as a consequence was removed by General Ruger.

Colonel Barnett took the seal with him and kept it until his return to office in 1873.

So the ancient seal of the State was not given to any of the corrupt transactions of radical rule.

Continually since the restoration of the democracy in 1873, Colonel Barnett had held office, and it was very seldom that any one had the temerity to oppose him before the people or the legislature.

Colonel Barnett's chief characteristics were purity of life, firmness, faithfulness, and candor.

Always decided in his opinions, he did not thrust them upon others, but when they were asked for he gave them with candor and absolute fearlessness. His faithfulness to his duties was noticeable in his habits up to the time of his death.

Colonel Barnett was married a second time, in 1841, to Miss Mary Ann Cooper, and on the 15th of next April the forty-ninth year of their sojourn together would have been completed.

Writer's note: Mrs. Nathan Barnett in a special interview with a correspondent of The Atlanta Constitution of July 2nd, 1899, said that the Great Seal and the unfinished Acts of the 1864 Legislature, were returned to the State when "the legisla-

ture met in Macon." That was February 15th, 1865-March 11th, 1865.

Mrs. Barnett who kept the Great Seal and the Acts should know the facts better than the writer of the sketch on Nathan Barnett's life.

*Marker at Hillsboro, First County Site of Baldwin County,
and First County Site of Putnam County.*

So accustomed are people to think of Milledgeville as the county site of Baldwin, that the story of old Hillsboro, with its log-cabin Courthouse is almost forgotten: and this same log cabin was also Putnam County's first Courthouse.

Adiel Sherwood in his "Gazetteer of the State of Georgia," in 1837, says of Baldwin county, "Hillsboro was the seat of justice for two or three years. It is now in Putnam county. It is six miles from Eatonton on the Sparta Road and contains three log houses and one store."

On small scraps of paper in the Ordinary of the Court's office in Milledgeville, are thirteen old marriage licenses with the names of the ministers or the justices who performed the marriage ceremonies at Hillsboro. All are for the year 1806.

One of the first laws recorded reads "that a road be laid out from the Hurricane shoals on Little River the most direct and best way to Milledgeville and that William Anglin, Evan Harvey, Brittain Mathews, Cornelius Murphy, Benjamin Price and Archibald M. Devereaux, are hereby appointed Commissioners to view and mark the same."

On Sunday, November 16th, 1934, a marker was erected at the site of old Hillsboro, which marker consists of an original old mill-wheel taken from the bank of Crooked Creek near-by, with a bronze tablet attached to it.

Patriotic exercises were enjoyed at the unveiling exercises, when Judge E. R. Hines, of Milledgeville spoke on "The Geographic Changes in old Baldwin," and Mr. P. C. Rossee, of Eatonton, spoke on the "History and Legends of Putnam County."

Mrs. John W. Daniels, of Savannah, Georgia, the State Re-

gent of The Daughters of the American Revolution, graced the occasion by her presence.

The inscription reads:

“Site of first log Courthouse of
Baldwin County, 1806-1808
and also of Putnam County, 1808-1809
erected by
The Board of Commissioners of Baldwin County
The Board of Commissioners of Putnam County
The Samuel Reid Chapter, D. A. R.
The Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R.
1934”

CHAPTER VI

THE OLD PENITENTIARY SQUARE

It is not the purpose of the writer to tell the full story of this historic original square of Milledgeville, though it should not be omitted entirely, for school children of today have heard from some of their grandfathers who have of late years "passed over the river," that General Sherman's soldiers burned the Penitentiary in 1864; and they hear also that this Penitentiary Square was loaned by the State first to the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, now the Georgia Military College, for its use, and later was given to the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, which is now the Georgia State College for Women.

The old Penitentiary did not occupy the entire square, as will be seen by the drawing which is to follow. Two Academies were on the west end of the square, and also two dwelling houses were on the square.

We are told that this old Penitentiary became a model of its kind. The Penitentiary, for which an Act was passed in 1803, for \$6,000, was not ready for occupants until 1816, as seen from the following Acts. In 1811, an Act was passed by the Legislature to appropriate ten thousand dollars "to commence the rearing of a penitentiary," and annual payments to it were voted.

In 1815, the Act read "that \$25,000 should be appropriated for completing the work already begun, and having the same finished for the reception of convicts."

In reading the laws one finds that proper persons could be employed to give instruction in trades and that cheap books which were calculated to improve the minds and the morals of the prisoners were to be distributed among them, and finally each prisoner was to have a Bible and a Hymn book given to him, and a prisoner having no trade when he entered the penitentiary, was compelled to learn one.

Then, just as today, one heard that "the frequency of pardons tends to the increase of crime," and also that "the promiscuous

association of convicts was a great impediment, especially of the young."

As the years passed, a chaplain was finally employed for full time.

After a season, the State granted money to enlarge the workshop and the petition was made to let "the convicts have the gains of their work" which was to be done in their rest hours.

This was brought about finally, and there are nice old secretaries and tables found in Milledgeville today, which were manufactured in the Penitentiary.

In Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper of January 14th, 1865, are pictures of the old Capitol, the Mansion, and the Penitentiary burning behind its high brick wall.

Two Milledgeville citizens have made a special study of the Penitentiary here—Mr. T. L. McComb, who now is dead, and Dr. E. A. Tigner. The former, as a boy, played around the old Penitentiary Square, and every evening heard the guard call out "eight o'clock and all's well," and continue calling the hours all through the night.

Georgia's State Penitentiary located in Milledgeville, is described by Rev. George White in his "Historical Collections of Georgia," 1854, as follows:

The outer walls of the Penitentiary are made of brick, averaging twenty feet in height, by two and a half feet thick, containing within the walls two and a half acres. The cells, or prison proper, are contained in a three-story granite building, two hundred feet long by thirty feet broad. They are on each side, and divided into four wards, designated by the letters A, B, C, and D. These cells are numbered on the doors, beginning in each ward at No. 1, and rising until all are numbered in each respective ward. The occupants are also numbered, corresponding with the letter of the ward to which they belong. The present workshops were constructed in 1844. They are built of brick, one story high, of nine feet pitch, with jointed sheathing, and covered with shingles. The form at its common centre is that of an octagon, with three of its angles cut to a straight line, leaving five angles of thirty feet each, which angles being all open, they present so many openings into as many shops, each one hundred

Penitentiary. The site being one of the four 20-acre lots set apart for public uses in that patriotic movement for better government.

Here the building of the penitentiary was begun and from year to year was being developed along the lines shown in this drawing, until it went up in smoke and dissolution in the days during and subsequent to the War Between the States.

Today, 133 years after the location and planning of this prison, and holding in mind what has recently transpired the building of the Tattnall County State Prison, there is material for an interesting and historical article, which we have in mind to write in the near future. Therefore it is not the purpose here, to recite any of the history of the several ways employed by the State in administering her prison system since the destruction of this old penitentiary; nor to recount, any of the incidents associated with its life and operation, as interesting as they are. But, rather at what appears to be an appropriate time to submit this reference map of Georgia's first Penal Institution, as a contribution to the public records of our state.

It required a long, long time and much research on the part of your observer to assemble, with relative accuracy, data for this drawing, which has been carefully executed by Vernon Layton an artist of talent, whose studio is in his mother's home on their farm in Washington County six miles out from Sandersville, Georgia.

We wish to make acknowledgment, also to these old citizens of Milledgeville and Baldwin County, white or colored, who aided in the make-up of this reference map. Many of them, bless their hearts, have gone to their reward.

Let me mention some of them:—T. L. McComb, S. F. Hancock, Dr. H. D. Allen, W. H. Stenbridge, Walter Paine, John Edwards, Captain W. T. Conn, Captain C. W. Ennis, and his son J. Howard Ennis, W. J. Brake, Briscoe Wall, Mrs. A. L. Ellison and her brother Adams Brooks, John Kyle, Willis Pritchard, Ben Clark, the last three well known Negro citizens—and many others.

There was extant, no picture, save the drawing by an artist of the staff of General Sherman's invading army in 1864—

which depicts the burning of the penitentiary. Very scant literature has come before my eyes during my imperfect research. We would have the reader to bear in mind that the writer was for 27 years an interested member of the Board of Directors of the Georgia State College for Women, which distinguished institution, an outstanding part of Georgia's University System, stands today on the site of our state's first penitentiary. During the years while serving as a member of this Board it came to be the duty of your observer, along with Dr. Marvin M. Parks—and the memory and appreciation of this man's devoted public services will ever live in the annals of Georgia—, and Miller S. Bell—who has wrought much towards the advancement of our Commonwealth during his day and generation—to serve as the Building Committee of G. S. C. W.

As this committee excavated for the foundations of several of the College's buildings which stand immediately on the sites of structures that made up this old Penitentiary, we were constantly reminded of a Georgia Institution that for various causes and reasons had been obliterated from the ground whereon Georgia's good planners had planted it.

Writer's Note: After the naming of the Milledgeville pictures in Frank Leslie's newspaper mentioned above, is this description of Milledgeville. Coming from an enemy source, it should please us.

Milledgeville

"This beautiful city is the State Capital of Georgia, and is situated on the west bank of the Oconee river, 158 miles north-west of Savannah, 659 south-west of Washington.

It contains a large number of handsome residences and many fine public buildings.

The State House of which we present a view, is a remarkable building in the Gothic style, more resembling a cathedral in England than a city hall—there are also six churches, three of them really handsome edifices. These were of course respected by our troops.

The arsenal, which we also give a sketch of, is a poor affair, but solidly constructed.

When the war broke out there were six newspapers published here—pretty well for a place numbering only 4,300 inhabitants.”

*The Two Missionaries in the State Penitentiary
at Milledgeville*

The beginning of this story goes back to 1802, when Georgia sold her Western territory out of which the states of Alabama and Mississippi were made, to the United States Government for \$1,500,000.00 and the promise of extinguishing all Indian claims within her chartered territory.

The state waited patiently at first; but by 1830 her insistence to the United States Government had grown almost into a command.

In December, 1827, a resolution of the Georgia Legislature read: “That the policy which has been pursued by the United States towards the Cherokee Indians has not been in good faith towards Georgia, . . . that Georgia has the right to extend her authority and her laws over her whole territory and to coerce obedience to them from all descriptions of people, white, red, or black, who may reside in her limits.”

By an Act of December 20th, 1828, the Legislature carried out this idea, enacting that all white persons in the Cherokee territory should be subject to the laws of Georgia, and that after June 1st, 1830, it would apply to all Indians as well as white men.

On December 22nd, 1830, it was enacted that all white persons residing in Cherokee territory on March 1st, 1831, without a license from the Governor or his agent, should be guilty of a misdemeanor and that the punishment would be four years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Licenses would be given to all whites who would agree to support and obey Georgia laws, and in the year 1835, there came to light a list of two hundred and eight names of men, with their professions named, and if married, the size of their families, who were granted licenses to live in the Cherokee country, after they took the required oath that they would obey the Georgia laws. This list is found in the Letter Book of John W. A. Sanford for the year 1831, and it contains

also thirty letters written to Governor Gilmer at Milledgeville, and the autographs of The Georgia Guard of which he was commander.

In the Cherokee nation were prosperous Indian missions maintained by The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with headquarters at the North. All the Missionaries under this Board protested against Georgia's laws being extended over the Cherokee territory and advised the Indians not to emigrate. The missionaries refused, on their own account, to take the oath of allegiance to Georgia laws and refused also to leave the State. All of them were warned by letter that the oath must be signed and that if they refused to leave the State, arrests would follow.

Eleven missionaries were arrested, tried in the Superior Court of Gwinnett County, and sentenced to four years hard labor in the penitentiary at Milledgeville.

When they arrived at the gate of the penitentiary, the Governor sent his own representative and also the Methodist minister of Milledgeville, to urge them not to enter the penitentiary, but to sign the oath to obey Georgia's laws or else go beyond the bounds of the State. Nine of them yielded to the plea, but two of them Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, because they wished to make a test case before the Supreme Court of the United States, entered the penitentiary.

The Georgia Guard, its Commander excepted, on account of its harsh measures towards these eleven ministers of the Gospel received great scorn and vituperation at home and abroad.

The oath that had to be subscribed to was: "I, ----- do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the State of Georgia, and uprightly demean myself as a citizen thereof, so help me God."

A writ of error was issued by the Supreme Court of the United States, October 27th, 1831.

On December 26th, 1831, the Georgia Legislature resolved that the State would not "in any way become a party to any proceeding before the Supreme Court having for their object

a revisal or interference with the decisions of the State courts in criminal matters."

Georgia ignored the mandate from the Supreme Court and the two missionaries remained in the penitentiary.

Seeing they had lost, they relented and so wrote to Governor Wilson Lumpkin, who pardoned them.

Nothing ever stirred the country more. Politics was no new game, even then; and when Boston called a mass meeting to protest against Georgia's treatment of the Cherokees, "The Southern Recorder" of Milledgeville, was quick to reply that Massachusetts, having exterminated her own Indians, wished now to sit in judgment upon Georgia.

In "The Gazetteer of Georgia," by Adiel Sherwood, published 1837, it was written about the missionaries as follows: "It was a matter of deep regret to all friends of religion in the State that they (the missionaries) should have persisted in what was considered obstinacy. At the gate of the prison yard they were met by one in the confidence of the Governor and begged to say that they would leave the Cherokee Country and they would be released; but no, they would not be advised."

In the same Gazetteer, taken from "The Christian Index," is the five page letter of Jesse Mercer, distinguished founder of Mercer University, on "The Imprisonment of the Missionaries to the Cherokees." He says, if the ruling of the Supreme Court should be "attempted to be enforced, none need be surprised should it prove the scissors that clips the cord that binds our Union and the pen that writes Ichabod on it forever."

We of Georgia, know of the exalted characters of Governors Gilmer and Lumpkin and Reverend Jesse Mercer. Let us now examine the records of Dr. Samuel A. Worcester and Dr. Elizur Butler. They were men of fine education and each began his missionary labor at Brainerd, Tennessee, which is near the present city of Chattanooga.

Dr. Samuel A. Worcester, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1795, and after serving as a pastor, became connected with The American Board of Foreign Missions and served as its Secretary. In 1821, he engaged passage to New Orleans by ship, and from there visited the Indian Mission Mayhew, in

Mississippi. He then came on to Brainerd, Tennessee, where he died May 25th, 1821. There he was buried, and only a few years ago his body was exhumed and taken back to his Northern home for re-burial.

On leaving Georgia after they had received their pardons from Governor Lumpkin, Dr. Worcester went to Brainerd, Tennessee. He then went from Brainerd to New Echota, Georgia, Capital of the Cherokee Nation, to translate some of the books of the Bible into Cherokee. Elias Boudinot was the distinguished Cherokee editor who published them. Dr. Worcester wrote also a Cherokee Hymn Book and is supposed to be the translator of the New Testament in Cherokee, a copy of which is in the Library of the Georgia State College for Women.

As Dr. Worcester was on his way West to join the Cherokees, after their removal from Georgia, the boat on the Arkansas river containing this Hymn Book sank, and with it went down a Cherokee Grammar and a Cherokee Dictionary which were in an advanced stage of preparation; both of them written by Dr. Worcester. After his arrival in the West, he published literature for both the Cherokees and the Creeks, dying April 20th, 1859, after having given thirty-four years of his life as a missionary to the Cherokees.

Dr. Butler, doctor of medicine, on leaving Georgia, went to Red Clay, Tennessee, just across from Red Clay on the Georgia line, and there he was ordained as a minister of the gospel in 1838. He had served as a missionary at Creek Path, which is now Guntersville, Alabama, and then at Haweis, which now is Rome, Georgia, and there his wife is buried. In 1840, he went to Park Hill in the Indian Territory, where he died in 1857. Both of these men are now accepted as great missionary heroes.

Georgians, however, need not be at all ignorant of their State's history.

Governor Wilson Lumpkin of Georgia, wrote a two-volume history, "The Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia." It is a dignified and truthful story of the part he played, and the part that Georgia played in the removal of the Cherokees to the West, and added to that, is the part that the missionaries played and the part that the United States Government played.

The writer cannot close this story and not refer to a pleasing incident which occurred when her husband was President of the Georgia State College for Women. Three callers were announced at the Mansion, and after introducing themselves, the man who was accompanied by his mother and sister said, "We have this day come from *New Echota* to ask if you know anything whatever about Samuel A. Worcester?"—"I know everything about Samuel A. Worcester," was the answer, "What do *you* know about Samuel A. Worcester?"—"I know *everything* about Samuel A. Worcester," was his quick reply. He was the grandson of Dr. Samuel A. Worcester, and a Harvard University graduate, and was accompanied by his mother and sister.

Then there was interesting conversation which resulted in an exchange of books—each owner promising to have his old out-of-print book typed and sent to the other. Perhaps it was imagination only, but the writer felt that there was a tinge of disappointment on the part of the visitors over the fact that the old Sate Penitentiary was gone forever.

CHAPTER VII

MARKER FOR SITE OF THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN MILLEDGEVILLE

In the city cemetery on Sunday, October 20th, 1929, under Mrs. R. B. Moore's Presidency of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was erected a large granite marker on the site of Milledgeville's first church, which was of the Methodist denomination. The marker was dedicated by Bishop Warren A. Candler and he made his address to a large audience.

The inscription on the marker, reads as follows: "This marks the original site of the Methodist Church erected about the year 1805. Bishop Asbury and Bishop McKendree in 1815, held here a Conference which James O. Andrew attended.

Bishop Capers, Dr. Lovick Pierce and many other notable figures of Methodism served as pastors of the church, and the daughter of Bishop Capers is buried near this spot.

In gracious appreciation of the pioneer work done by this great church, this boulder is erected by the Robert E. Lee Chapter, U. D. C. 1929."

With the discovery of "The Church Book of the Milledgeville Methodist Society" beginning 1811, the church now has almost its complete history, though its fascinating old Minute Book is lost.

Only one other church organization in Baldwin County can boast of a complete history. It is the Camp Creek Baptist Church, founded in 1817, and there is a later Baptist Church also, the Black Springs Baptist Church of 1843, which possesses its complete history.

When Bishop Asbury and Bishop McKendree came to the Conference in Milledgeville in 1815, the town was new and freshly cut stumps were in the streets.

The Conference was held in an unfinished home. Bishop Mc-

Kendree presided, with Bishop Asbury sitting in a chair beside him, and occasionally taking charge of the meeting himself.

On Sunday, Bishop Asbury preached sitting, on account of age and weakness. Behind the Bishop sat Hope Hull, his friend and co-laborer, who closed the meeting.

With the class to be ordained was young James O. Andrew, who afterwards became Bishop.

As Bishop Asbury was so feeble, the class was invited to his room for the ordination service. "Once or twice the venerable Bishop had to rest during the service of ordination, and seemed quite exhausted when it was finished," wrote Bishop Andrews afterwards.

Dr. Lovick Pierce was drafted into the War of 1812, while he served this Milledgeville church.

The second site for the Methodist Church was on the old capitol square, and the third site is the one the church now occupies.

The Camp Creek Baptist Church

This church was organized in 1817, with the following preamble: "We the members composing the Camp Creek Church of Christ of the Baptist denomination, having voluntarily and freely given ourselves to the Lord and to one another, to live together in a house for God and to watch over one another in love, believing it to be right and acceptable with Him."

A list follows composed of the names of twenty-three men and twenty-two women.

Hopewell Church in 1836

Reverend Tillman Snead, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grave is in Baldwin County. He became a Methodist minister and has left a record of the churches in his circuit, and of their membership. His record surely proves false the saying that the Southern slave-holder felt no concern about the souls of black people.

The record of Hopewell Church alone will be given, though

in all of them the slaves, as well as the white people are named.
It is as follows:

Miles G. Harris, expelled	W. Hudson's George
Henry Chapel, single	H. Lewis' Booker
Nancy Harris, married	H. Lewis' Collen
Elizabeth Pritchett	H. Lewis' Henry
Elizabeth Cook, married	Barnes' Jim
Nancy Hunt, married	Dr. Terrell's George
Ann Lewis, married	B. Cook's John
Mary Harvell, married	E. Brown's Ben
Susannah Runnels, married	H. Lewis' Dave
Mary Harris, married	C. Ingram's Warren
Susannah Bromberry, single	Rosser's Joe
Elizabeth Ruch, married	J. Berry's Nelson
Ann Reese (departed this life)	A. Harris' Jim
	T. Barnes' Ben
	S. Harris' Rachel
	S. Harris' Esther
	S. Harris' Keziah
	S. Harris' Fanny
	S. Harris' Daphne
	A. Harris' Morning
	(removed)
	A. Harris' Lucy
	A. Harris' Rebecca
	A. Harris' Matilda
	A. Harris' Celia
	P. Harris' Lydia
	P. Harris' Peggy
	P. Harris' Mary
	B. Rogers' Morgany
	(removed)
	B. Rogers' Nan
	W. Hudson's Lucy
	H. Lewis' Dicey
	J. Hunt's Rachel
	H. Lewis' Judith

Blacks in Hopewell

W. Falling's Jesse—Class Leader
L. Harris' William
L. Harris' Henry
L. Harris' April
L. Harris' Joe
L. Harris' Jerry
Absalom Harris' Dick (removed)
Absalom Harris' Coleman
Absalom Harris' Jim
Absalom Harris' Joe
Absalom Harris' Lewis
Absalom Harris' Jacob
Absalom Harris' Cobby
R. Jackson's Fed
C. Roger's Dick (removed)
B. Roger's Humphry (removed)
W. Hudson's Daniel

H. Lewis' Charlotte
H. Lewis' Betty
H. Lewis' Lucy
James Huff's Judith
W. Springer's Betty
B. Cook's Sidney
Barnes' Polly

W. Springer's Milley
James Hunt's Winney
Dr. Jewel's Judith
Dr. Jewel's Nancy
Dr. Jewel's Mary
W. Hudson's Jabby
J. Ingram's Fanny

*The Gift of the State to the Methodist Church
and Other Churches*

An Act, assented to by the Georgia State Legislature December 6th, 1822, granted "to the Trustees of the Methodist Church and all other religious bodies one-half acre of ground on the State House Square for the purpose of erecting a Church thereon." . . . "it appears that great inconvenience exists from the remote situation of the Methodist church, and as it does not appear that any evil can result from the erection of a church on the State House Square, Be it therefore enacted to select a lot of one-half acre," etc.

Writer's note: The "remote situation" which caused "great inconvenience" was the site of the first church which was in the city cemetery.

The Black Springs Baptist Church

The first old church book begins thus: "Record Book for the use of the Baptist Church of Christ at Black Springs, Baldwin County, Georgia, November 18th, 1843.

The names of those persons given below, having called a Presbytery for the purpose of constituting themselves into a church.

Elders J. J. Salmon and R. Roberts met them accordingly. Brother Salmon, by request, took the chair and brother Roberts acted as Secretary.

The following persons then handed in their letters, to-wit:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John R. Scott, Deacon | |
| 2. Bolling Hall | 7. Mary A. Hall |
| 3. James M. Hall | 8. Julia B. Palmer |
| 4. Rebecca Scott | 9. Charlotte Shuffield |
| 5. Rebecca Hall | 10. Mary Pulley |
| 6. Mary Hall | 11. Elizabeth Hall— |

which were read and also a Constitution and Covenant, and the Presbytery believing all to be orthodox proceeded to pronounce them a regular constituted Baptist Church according to the Gospel.

Bolling Hall, C. C."

As with all other Southern Churches, the slaves were included in the membership. In this book the names of the slaves are preserved along with the names of their owners.

The Negro slaves continued to worship in this church until November the twelfth, 1870, when they expressed a wish to withdraw and organize a separate body of their own. Their request was granted, but the slaves continued to worship in this church until their own was built.

CHAPTER VIII

OLD OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, ALMA MATER OF SIDNEY LANIER

The Act creating Oglethorpe University was passed December 21st, 1835, and the University was opened March 31st, 1837.

The beginning of the University, was almost as dramatic as its close, when both students and Faculty rushed away to join the standards of the Confederacy. True, the University after the War Between the States, lingered for a season in Atlanta, but like a fatally wounded soldier, it soon passed away.

After the war began, the distinguished President, Dr. Samuel K. Talmadge, ground as it were, between the upper and the nether mill-stone, torn between the love of his native State, New Jersey, and his love for and his responsibility to his adopted State, Georgia, lost his reason completely and finally died. His body lies buried on the old University campus.

In the beginning, a distinguished Committee of Presbyterians decided that the University was not to be a Theological Seminary, but that it should be under the exclusive control of the Presbyterian Church. They asked the Presbyterian Church "to put her talent to interest, for already our sister denominations are moving in this matter, and nowhere in the South is there to be found a Presbyterian College of high character."

For the University site, they had placed before them the rival claims of Midway and Washington, in Wilkes County. One commentator said, "Midway is near Milledgeville. Milledgeville is distinguished for its immorality and must be more or less impure so long as the Government is located there."

"As between Milledgeville and Washington, we could not hesitate a moment. The issue though is changed when the contest lies between Midway and Washington. . . . There can be but one objection to Midway and that is found in its vicinity to Milledgeville, whose moral pollutions are confessedly great,

arising, not out of its permanent citizens but from that floating population which the Government and the Legislature call here."

The final choice of the Committee would remind one of the story of Lot's choosing the plain and Sodom, had not someone reminded them that "our friends at Midway were the first to move the project." Their decision finally was, "There need be no connection between that town and the Seminary. It is thought practicable to keep the students entirely away from Milledgeville, and if it be practicable, the objection certainly vanishes."

The distance between Midway and Milledgeville, was then, as it is today—*two miles!*

But if the mountain could not go to Mahomet, Mahomet could go to the mountain.

At an early day, the press carried this invitation: "The citizens of Milledgeville and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the celebration of the fourth of July at Oglethorpe University, the exercises commencing exactly at nine o'clock A. M."

The newspapers of Milledgeville, without exception, had the warmest words of praise and welcome for the new University. When the salaries of the Professors were named, and criticism was made on account of the supposed largeness, the editor of the Southern Recorder wrote, "We have never been able to perceive the reason why the man who sells that which is absolutely essential to the happiness and usefulness of human life, should secure less for his wares than he who sells the necessities for the table or the back. Of one thing we are very sure, in relation to all of them; so long as we scrimp the price of necessities, either for the back, the mind, or the stomach, just so long we may be sure of obtaining but very inferior articles for either."

The University came under the guidance of intellectual giants like Joseph Le Conte, the great geologist, James Woodrow, scientist and theologian, and Samuel K. Talmadge, administrator.

The old buildings were adequate for the times. The chapel was often referred to as the finest College chapel in the United States, not excepting Yale or Harvard or Princeton.

The University's traditions are still with us. In the sixties,

when Secession, the great question of the day, was debated before the Georgia Legislature and visitors were allowed at the evening addresses, the boys from Oglethorpe University, came in with Dr. Talmadge and Prof. Charles Lane to hear the memorable address of Benjamin Harvey Hill. They had been cautioned against making any demonstration whatsoever. The audience was electrified by the brilliancy of the speaker.

Dr. Talmadge had a way of rubbing his hands together when he was specially pleased and when Professor Lane expressed his approbation, he would nod his head. The boys declared that Dr. Talmadge rubbed the skin off his palms, and that Professor Lane had a stiff neck for a week afterwards. It was here at the University, that President Woodrow Wilson, then known as little Tommy Wilson, visited his uncle, Dr. James Woodrow, Professor of Chemistry.

When the University site was marked in 1931, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the following interesting statements were made in a letter from a former Oglethorpe student, Mr. Andrew Weems, of Union Springs, Alabama. "In 1861, after the gathering of the war clouds, the Faculty, Dr. S. K. Talmadge, President; R. C. Smith, Languages; Joseph Lane, Mathematics; James Woodrow, Chemistry; decided, in lieu of Commencement, to hold examinations, so that in the fall, the boys could come back to their classes. We expected to be back in three months, and we haven't got back yet." Mr. Weems was the room-mate of Sidney Lanier and when Lanier became tutor, he roomed with Sidney Lanier's younger brother, Clifford Lanier. Continuing, Mr. Weems said "I was initiated into the S. A. E. Fraternity, and am now the oldest living member. Sid and Cliff were also members and with the exception of us three, the chapter was wiped out during the war." "I went through the whole war from Manassas to Appomattox and through the days of re-construction (or rather destruction) and was a clansman. So you see I took in the whole show, and all of the side shows."

After the War Between the States, when poverty reigned supreme, the beautiful old University building was sold and torn down. Its brick are in a containing wall at the Milledgeville

State Hospital, and its granite steps and floor are the steps and floor to the veranda of the main building there.

There is a description of the University building by Dr. Talmadge, the President. It appeared in the book, "Georgia Illustrated," which was published in 1842, and reads as follows: "The main building edifice was commenced in August, 1836, and completed in July, 1840. It was a brick structure, painted white, two stories high, besides a basement; it is constructed after the Grecian-Doric order. The central part contains the finest chapel in the United States. The dimensions of the chapel are forty-eight by sixty feet, extending over the vestibule. The ceiling of the chapel is in the form of an elliptical arch, resting on a rich cornice and containing a chaste and ornamental centerpiece.

"Attached to the building are two wings thirty feet wide by thirty-four feet deep, and three stories high, making the entire front of the edifice one hundred and twelve feet in length"

Thalian Hall, in which Sidney Lanier lived when he was tutor, still stands at the beautiful University site, which is now Allen's Invalid Home.

The room of Sidney Lanier has been furnished with old Oglethorpe belongings and a bronze tablet has been placed on the door in memory of Dr. H. D. Allen, Sr., by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was placed October 27th, 1930.

Besides Sidney Lanier, Georgia's most distinguished poet, seventy-two Presbyterian ministers, and three hundred and seventeen men claimed this old University as their Alma Mater. Its undergraduates also, have gone out and served their country by living the ideals implanted at old Oglethorpe University at Midway, near Milledgeville.

Marker On Site of Oglethorpe University

On March 31st, 1931, this being the 94th anniversary of the laying of the original corner stone of old Oglethorpe University, a granite marker with bronze tablet attached, was unveiled on the site of the old University.

The writer, when she first served as State Historian, Georgia

Daughters of the American Revolution, determined that this marker should be her first work. The funds for it were given by the descendants, of former students, and the design for it was made by her daughter.

In the marker was used one-half of the big granite cornerstone which had been discovered by workmen deep down in the ground. Also used in it were the long iron screws which held together the two big granite blocks containing the niche in which the heavy tin box was placed which held the memorials at the first unveiling.

The other half of the granite block had cracked sometime through the years, and admitted water which caused the box containing the articles to corrode, and its contents became injured by moisture.

The souvenirs of this present-day unveiling were placed in the same old niche, but were enclosed in a brand new box.

The marker was presented to Dr. Edwin Allen, in honor of his mother, Mrs. H. D. Allen, Sr. who in Milledgeville and Baldwin County, had done much patriotic work, and had been named by the Milledgeville Kiwanis Club as Baldwin County's most distinguished citizen.

At the dedication of this marker, Dr. Edwin Allen responded in happy manner in his acceptance of it in honor of his mother, and gave valuable history about old Oglethorpe University, and the Midway Community.

It may interest some to know what the old rusted copper box at the original dedication of the corner stone contained. There were coins which became scattered among the workmen opening it. There was a painting of General Oglethorpe on sheep skin. This, the moisture caused to decay, and the terrible animal odor permeated all the papers in the box for months after they were removed from it.

The newspapers of the day which it held were: "The Standard of Union" March 29th, 1837, Wednesday, edited by P. L. Robinson,

"The Southern Recorder," March 28th, 1837, edited by Grieve and Orme. (This paper was framed, and now hangs in Thalian Hall),

"The Georgia Journal," March 28th, 1837, edited by William B. Rockwell,

"The Federal Union," March 28th, 1837, edited by John A. Cuthbert. (Mrs. H. D. Allen, Sr. presented this paper to Dr. Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe University, in Atlanta.)

All the papers had in them the proposed program for the laying of the corner stone, which program was changed somewhat when rain prevented the morning address of Judge J. H. Lumpkin. His address was made at three o'clock P. M. at the Presbyterian Church in Milledgeville.

Rain likewise fell at this second laying of the corner stone, but instead of coming into town the entire crowd was transferred into nearby Thalian Hall where Mr. Victor Davidson delivered his address.

The only inconvenience experienced was that the children who wore their pretty Colonial costumes and were to stand around the marker had to lengthen their cords for the unveiling, and drew them from the veranda of Thalian Hall.

In the new copper box sealed in the old niche, were placed the following mementos for its opening in some far-off day in the future: A list of the contributors for the marker, a copy of Mrs. S. A. Cook's "History of Baldwin County," a picture of Dr. H. D. Allen, Sr., a history of Allen's Invalid Home, one of the old, soiled, original 1837 newspapers, and the latest publications of Milledgeville's two weekly newspapers.

The writer takes pride in a letter that came to her after the erection of the Oglethorpe University marker. It was from the Reverend James Thomas, Stated Clerk of the Augusta Presbytery. After the usual greeting, it reads thus: "At the recent spring meeting of Augusta Presbytery, I was requested to forward to you the following resolution: 'The Presbytery of Augusta has observed with great satisfaction the recent action of the Georgia D. A. R., in the erection of the beautiful and appropriate marker on the historic ground of the old Oglethorpe University.

" 'We therefore express our deep gratification, for the beautiful and timely service, to the Georgia D. A. R. in general, and

to Mrs. J. L. Beeson in particular, for her splendid efforts in securing this noble accomplishment.' Eatonton, Georgia,
May 7th, 1931"

Thalian Hall At Old Oglethorpe University

The writer is the author of a small volume "Sidney Lanier at Oglethorpe University," which tells:

- 1st. Of the building of Thalian Hall,
- 2nd. Of the broad interests of the Thalian Society,
- 3rd. Of the addition of books to the library,
- 4th. The names of the regular members,
- 5th. The names of the honorary members,
- 6th. A complete list containing the names of the three hundred and eighty-five members of the Thalian Society from its beginning to its end.

This book is in both College libraries and in every public school library in Baldwin County.

As Thalian Hall still stands and school boys and girls go there to see the Sidney Lanier room, a few will be interested in knowing just exactly how that building came to be built; and this chapter is for them.

The minutes of the Thalian Society, for the years 1859-1863, were discovered in 1935, and the writer has presented them to the Historical Museum of the Georgia State College for Women.

Not until the minutes were read, did anyone in Milledgeville or in the State know exactly how this building, owned by one of the two Literary Societies of Oglethorpe University, came to be built. The name of the second literary society was the Phi Delta.

The minutes declare that "At a meeting of the Society on June 11th, 1859, Mr. Little moved that we suspend the Constitution, and ballot for a Building Committee, and Ditmars, Thomas and Weems, were chosen": At a later meeting Mr. Varnadoe was chosen due to Mr. Thomas' absence.

On March 10th, 1860, "On motion of Mr. Cater, a committee was appointed to consult with the Faculty about our New Hall made in a form suitable to the will of the Society, on condition that we pay the excess in expenditure."

From that day on, according to the record, the success of really accomplishing the building, is due to Mr. E. P. Cater. He becomes no mere Chairman, as named in the Minutes, but a charming and capable personality.

If the Phi Delta Society could have had a chairman as able or as persistent, there would have been erected two large Society buildings on the University campus, instead of the one, Thalian Hall.

The two Societies had obtained permission of the faculty, to erect separate and independent halls on the "Scholarship Plan," they arranging the task of raising the money.

On March 28th, 1860, at a called meeting of the Society, "Mr. Cater read letters from the building Committee, stating that our new Hall would be built according to our wishes, provided we pay the over plus aside from the \$1,500 as already subscribed."

On Mr. Cater's motion "It was resolved to ascertain through the building Committee, what amount would be required and if it not exceed \$300, that we have it done"; which was carried.

At a later meeting it was decided "that we do not have the windows of our New Hall arched."

On April 21st, 1860, by motion of Mr. Quarterman it was agreed "that we do not have our New Hall built as high as was first anticipated by two feet." Mr. Flournoy moved "That we do not get Mr. J. Lane to arch our Hall, which was carried" and the Committee was ordered to inform Mr. Lane of the Society's decision.

At a meeting on May 21st, 1860, Mr. Cater stated "that Mr. Lane had agreed to arch our Hall for \$100, and made the motion that the Society get him to arch it," which was carried.

On May 26th, 1860, Mr. Cater reported "that Mr. J. Lane said he could not arch the Hall for less than \$125," and it was voted to limit him to that amount. Mr. Cater was named as one of a committee of three "to inform the Building Committee that the Society will give them the money, when they give us the Hall finished," which was carried. A Committee, with Mr. Cater, Chairman, was appointed to consult with the Phi Deltas as to the proper time the Societies will pay the \$1,500 pledged by them.

On June 26th, 1860, Mr. Cater was appointed "to confer with the Phi Delta Society as to the construction of the New Hall and he and Ward and Mr. S. Lanier were named as the Committee."

On June 30th, 1860, Mr. Cater read to the Society a joint report from the Phi Delta and Thalian Committees, which was as follows: "Believing that the contract with the Faculty concerning the New Halls, was to the effect that for the sum of \$1,500 each, they, the Faculty were to deliver into our hands the Halls in a finished condition, therefore we the Phi Delta and Thalian Societies mutually pledge each other that we will not receive the halls offered us, unless they are in a finished condition." "But should the Faculty offer them to us in a finished state, we will each come up to our part of the contract by paying the specified sum, upon receiving from the Faculty, along with the Halls, a written contract that the Halls are to be our own exclusive property. We only pledge ourselves that they shall never be used for purposes inconsistent with the objects and aims of the Societies to which they shall belong."

At a meeting on July 14th, 1860, Mr. Cater stated "that Mr. Smith told him that unless our Society paid the Building Committee the sum of \$1,500, they (the Committee) would offer our Hall to the Phi Delta Society, and if they did not take it, it would be made into dormitories." Mr. Knox moved "that the same Committee inform the Phi Delta Society, that we will stand up to the agreement."

On October 6th, Mr. Cater moved "to appoint a Committee to plaster the New Hall," and he was one of the committee named.

On October 23rd, 1860, at a called meeting, the Treasurer was requested, "to pay Mr. Lane for arching the New Hall and repairing the old Hall."

On November 10th, 1860, "Mr. Varnadoe moved at the request of Mr. Cater, first, that a committee of three be appointed to have a rostrum erected and library shelves and railing ordered for the New Hall. Committee: J. Varnadoe, Lanier and Weems. Second, a committee of three to have the hall painted, to write on to Macon or elsewhere to contract for curtains and carpet. Committee: James Love, Dean and C. Varnadoe. Third, com-

mittee of three to write on to Hall, Black and Company to contract for two Chandeliers and that these committees be subordinate to the building committee. Committee: Mr. Goetchius, Fulton and Gresham."

The New Hall could have been completed December, 1860, but the minutes of December 15th, declare that the "Society met at the usual time and place."

On January 12th, 1861, the minutes begin, "Society assembled at the ringing of the bell," which is the first of three meetings so designated. It may be that on this date the Society met for the first time in the New Hall.

This is the story of Thalian Hall, as revealed in the Minutes. We see the arched roof, and the unarched windows, and now we can know exactly how it all came about.

So quiet was the transition from the old Hall to the new one that it received no special mention in the Minutes.

Sidney Lanier
(By Dr. W. T. Wynne)

Writer's Note: Many times has Dr. Wynne been asked to speak about Sidney Lanier. He has paid tribute to Lanier in his class-room, at Thalian Hall, and in the Methodist Church. The following address was delivered at the last named place, on Georgia Day, February 12th, 1933:

Ninety-one years ago while Milledgeville was the gay, flourishing capital city of Georgia there was born in the neighboring town of Macon, of cultured Scotch-Irish parentage, one who has come to be regarded as the South's most gifted poet.

Other lives have been more spectacular; others have composed lines with perhaps more jingle; yet the critic cannot be found who is willing to cast a slur on the name or the fame of Georgia's most illustrious writer.

No man has ever faced the world with greater odds against him—war, prison, poverty, disease, were all his; yet no recorded murmur or complaint ever escaped his lips.

A first honor graduate of old Oglethorpe, near Milledgeville, he accepted a tutorship in his alma mater, only to hear a louder

call to defend his beloved southland in the Confederate army. His brave spirit never faltered. Even during his prison life at Point Lookout, he continued his studies and cheered his fellow-prisoners with his ever-present flute.

The march home after his release was long and arduous; and for months his relatives and friends feared that he would never again cheer them with his flute and his pen. His was a soul that would not die. The remainder of his life he spent battling against his two greatest enemies, poverty and disease.

Lanier recognized no such word as failure. Then, too, it must be remembered, necessity and his own desires and inclinations took him into diverse fields.

A Lawyer—Practiced law with his father in Macon.

A Teacher—He taught in a school at Prattville, Alabama.

A Clerk—He served in the post office of his native city.

A Soldier—He served four years in the Southern Army.

A Lecturer—At Johns Hopkins, on "The Novel" and "The Science of Verse."

A Musician—Played first flute in the Peabody Symphony Orchestra, Baltimore.

A Novelist—Wrote "Tiger Lilies," picturing some of his army experiences.

A Writer of Stories—His "Boys King Arthur" is a classic.

A Poet—"The Song of the Chattahoochee," "The Marshes of Glynn," "Ballad of Trees and the Master," "Corn," "Sunrise," are equal to those of any poet of any language.

This rare genius was more than ordinary man, musician, teacher, novelist, lawyer, poet. He was one of God's most noble prophets, or seers. If the advice found in the dialect poems, "Thar's More in the Man Than Thar is in the Land" and "Jones' Private Argument" had been followed, there would have been no one-crop system in the South and no clamoring for legislation to reduce the cotton acreage.

If "My Springs," the beautiful tribute to his devoted wife, were read and appreciated by the husbands of America, there would be fewer broken homes and more happiness in the world.

If "The Marshes of Glynn" were understood, it would rank

close to the nineteenth Psalm. David said: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handiwork." Lanier says: "As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,

Behold, I will build me a nest on the greatness of God."

One's Christian spirit must ever grow and develop as he learns to appreciate the wonderful thoughts expressed in the words of "A Ballad of Trees and the Master." Hear Lanier as he says:

"Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent.
Out of the woods my Master went,
And he was well content."

God surely inspired Lanier to write and ever kept him alive for that purpose as truly as He did the prophets of old.

Johns Hopkins University, Lynn, North Carolina, Macon, Allen's Invalid Home, and other places have honored themselves by erecting markers, naming schools and hotels to commemorate the life and accomplishments of this noted servant of God.

These things are well; but as long as human nature grasps after the good, the noble, and the true, Lanier will live in the hearts of the children of men.

S. A. E., ETA—Georgia

(from the papers of Mrs. Foote of Decatur, Ga.,
lately deceased)

Among the papers of Mrs. Foote was a letter from her kinsman, Thomas H. Whitaker, telling of an incident, from which is quoted the following: "Among the early Chapters of Georgia was Eta at Oglethorpe University, Midway.

The Chapter was chartered in 1859 and in the spring of '61 the Chapter disbanded and enlisted in the Confederate army."

Judge Thos. H. Whitaker of LaGrange, Georgia wrote us that he joined the S. A. E. one night, and the next week left for the Army.

"Thirteen men were enlisted from this Chapter, consequently the Chapter was never revived."

Allen Driveway At Midway

The Commissioners of Roads and Revenues wishing to honor the memory of Dr. H. D. Allen, Sr., placed a granite marker on the Midway highway. The inscription reads as follows:

"Henry Dawson Allen, M. D.
 Memorial drive
 Dedicated and Constructed
 1925-1926
 By
 Baldwin County Commissioners
 of
 Roads and revenues
 Oscar M. Ennis, Chm.
 Guy C. McKinley
 Owen F. Moran, M. D."

CHAPTER IX

THE MILLEDGEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

Everyone in Baldwin County knows that the State Hospital with its large, impressive buildings, its more than three thousand acres, its pretty cottages which are doctors' homes, and its more than eight thousand patients, is a world in itself. Like the replica of the old capitol building, the old Mansion, and the Georgia State College for Women, and Thalian Hall, it is one of the county's show places.

A short history of it is here given.

In 1837, the Georgia Legislature authorized the erection of a "Lunatic Asylum" in the State of Georgia, and occasional appropriations were made for it through the years, until the year 1850, an Act was passed to complete it and furnish it and to provide for its government.

The Milledgeville doctors had all favored the establishment of this institution, and Hon. Iverson Harris, and Doctors Phillips and Arnold, members of the General Assembly, had urged a reluctant Georgia Legislature, to agree to its founding.

In 1842, the first patient was received; Dr. David Cooper being the first Superintendent. He served this modest institution for three years, but his successor, Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, has the credit of being the real founder of this great institution. Dr. Green's successor, Dr. T. O. Powell, who had then been connected with the institution for thirty-five years, said of Dr. Green, "His monument was the magnificent institution which he had watched over almost from its foundation."

In the Main Building is a marble tablet, erected to the memory of Dr. Green which reads as follows: "In memory of Thomas Fitzgerald Green, born December 25th, 1804, died February 13th, 1879. Thirty-three years of his life devoted with a supreme affection, unwearied zeal, and arduous labors, as resident physician and superintendent of this institution. Georgia's greatest charity, bears witness to his Christian character as a physician and philanthropist.

Science mourns his loss, humanity reveres his name, religion embalms his memory.

Erected by order of the Board of Trustees, 1879."

The Superintendents who have succeeded Dr. Green are Dr. T. O. Powell, Dr. L. M. Jones, Dr. Roger Swint, Dr. Charles J. Oden and Dr. L. P. Longino, who is the present Superintendent. All have been greatly beloved, and all have greatly served their State and community.

Scholl and Fay were the architects of the main building which has ever been likened in outside appearance to the Capitol in Washington, District of Columbia. In the Superintendent's Report of 1897, is this: "With the exception of the capitol building in Atlanta, the center asylum building is the handsomest edifice in the State of Georgia."

The corner stone for this building was laid with great ceremony on May 6th, 1856. "The Federal Union" of April 29th, made the following announcement concerning it: "The Lodge will be convened at the Asylum Chapel at half past ten o'clock A. M.

At 11 o'clock, the Procession having been formed, the program will progress as follows:

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Talmadge

Ode "Let Notes of Gladness Tell"

Ceremonies of Laying the Stone

Anthem "Let there be light"

Address by the Grand Master to the Assembly

Ode "Hail Masonry"

Benediction

Collation"

It is interesting to see and know how this great institution has grown from that day to this. Time passed, and with meagre State appropriations, the buildings became old and some of them so decrepit as to be dangerous.

The old buildings were planned to care for less than five thousand patients, and now the list had grown to seven or eight thousand; so there was overcrowding with inadequate facilities.

Governor Rivers, in 1936, in his race for the governorship,

had as one of the main planks of his platform the improvement of conditions at State Charitable Institutions and the Milledgeville State Hospital in particular.

The magnificent buildings erected with Government aid, bear witness to his success.

The Georgia Legislature constituted "The State Hospital Authority" and "The Report to the People of Georgia" by Ivan Allen, Jr., the Secretary-Treasurer, makes fascinating reading for every Georgian. He tells how bonds were issued for the great sum of two and a quarter million dollars and how the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The Public Works Administration shouldered the building-burden project, which consisted of a Modern Hospital the equal of any in the United States, Four Housing Buildings and a New Steam Plant.

He told how the bonds were to be retired from the revenue produced from the project itself.

On Mr. Allen's two-page "Believe it or Not," are the following statements, which will surprise everyone, even though he sees the buildings every day:

"Every bit of material used in the project is either a Georgia product or was bought from Georgia dealers."

The floor area of the new buildings is over fifteen acres.

In the building there are three and one-eighth miles of corridor.

There are twenty-one elevators for quick service.

The concrete in the frame work and floors required 210,000 sacks of cement, 33,000 tons of sand, 36,000 tons of gravel, and over 2,800,000 pounds of reinforcing steel. These ingredients made 243,000 cubic feet of concrete which is sufficient to build a standard sidewalk from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

Nearly two million board feet of lumber were used in the project.

To paint the buildings on the inside took 26,000 gallons of paint. There are almost two million feet of plaster in the buildings.

There are three million brick in the buildings and over a million pieces of tile. This is enough material to construct over 500 six-room houses.

The total amount of grading for the entire project was over 213,000 cubic yards of earth. This in one lump will fill a box 300 feet long by 150 feet wide and over forty feet high.

The electrical system requires over 6,500 lamp bulbs, over 6,000 switches, and over 665,000 feet of wire.

There are 170,000 panes of glass in the buildings held in place with 750,000 pounds of putty.

There are over 294,000 feet of pipe in use. This is enough pipe to reach from Milledgeville through Macon to Forsyth. Steam is carried from the power plant to the buildings in tunnels large enough for a man to walk through standing straight up. It is estimated that 250 million pounds of steam will be used each year.

The new buildings will require 276 million gallons of water annually and about 780 thousand kilowatt hours of electricity.

State Hospital Marker

A granite marker on the main avenue at the Milledgeville State Hospital has on it the following inscription:

“Swint Avenue
In recognition of
Dr. R. C. Swint’s long
and meritorius
Service to the
Milledgeville
State Hospital
As Assistant
Physician
and
Superintendent”

CHAPTER X

SOME CHARACTER STUDIES OF MEN CONNECTED WITH MILLEDGEVILLE HISTORY

If you desire romance, why do you not turn to history?
—Guizot.

Often it is the personal story of a man or woman that first interests school boys and girls in a cause.

That is why a great teacher who was asked, "What is the first thing pupils should read?" answered "Biography."—"What is the second thing they should read?"—"Biography," was the answer. "What is the third thing they should read?"—"Biography."

A few biographical stories of men who have been connected with the history of Milledgeville, are here given.

Milledgeville People in 1808

The Reverend Jesse Lee, born in Virginia, was a distinguished Methodist minister and often travelled on long journeys with Bishop Asbury. The following quotations are from his Journal.

"Monday 29th (1808) I crossed Oconee river at Mount Pelier, and went to Salem, where I expected to have held meeting, but the people had not been notified of my coming; so that only three persons attended. . . . I spent about ten days in Baldwin county, and I do sincerely think that it is the best newly settled country I ever saw in any part of the United States. The land is good; the water is good; and the people are the most civil and religious that I ever knew for such a newly settled place."

"Saturday, November 21st I rode to Milledgeville, the metropolis of the State of Georgia. I put up at brother Darrol's, and visited some of the sick people; for it was unusually sickly in the town, and several people were at the point of death, and one of the members of the general assembly died that afternoon."

"Sunday 22nd I was to have preached in the state-house at 12 o'clock, but the committee appointed for Mr. Drane, who died the day before, requested me to attend his funeral. I put off preaching until the afternoon. At 3 o'clock I preached in the state-house. I had a good time in speaking." . . .

"Monday 23rd I was sent for to return to Milledgeville, to see William Stith, judge of the superior court in the middle district of Georgia. I returned and found him worse than what he was the day before. I tarried with him until the middle of the day." . . .

"Tuesday, 24th at 2 o'clock, at Dr. T. Bird's, I preached the funeral sermon of Judge Stith, from Psal. XXXIX 19. Most of the members of the general assembly attended. It was a very solemn time." . . .

"Monday, December 14th I left Augusta and the State of Georgia early in the morning, and crossed Savannah river into South Carolina, and rode to John Spunn's, about thirty-five miles. I felt some sorrow at leaving Georgia, for I was more pleased with the country and the people than I had ever been before."

Aaron Burr At Fort Wilkinson

School boys, especially, are always interested in their study about Aaron Burr; that brave handsome, magnetic man, who to gratify his own spleen, hoped to set up a separate Government in the United States, first along the waters of the Mississippi river, and failing in that, to go farther West, probably with his followers to attempt the conquest of Mexico. Anyway, he was fleeing in disguise from officers of the United States Government in the Natchez settlements in Mississippi and on February 18th, 1807, was arrested by a United States officer in the State of Alabama, on the Tombigbee river.

Burr, when arrested, was still in his disguise, which consisted of coarse, copperas-colored pantaloons, a coat of inferior drab cloth, and an old dingy wide-brimmed beaver hat, and he still rode the beautiful, spirited horse on which he had escaped.

In Alabama, the Indian trail was so narrow that Burr's guard had to march single file. Burr was placed in the middle and a

close watch on him was maintained. Chilling rains fell and the guards and prisoner alike, were drenched. The guards slept in the woods near swamps of reed, hobbling their horses for the night, while a tent and a thin pallet were given to Burr for his night's rest. Forty miles per day was assigned by the leader, who was seeing to it, that he delivered Aaron Burr to United States authorities at Richmond, Virginia, for trial there.

At all the rivers, the Chattahoochee, the Flint, and the Ocmulgee, the guards placed the camp equipage in canoes, rowed over, and made the horses swim beside them, but on reaching Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee, they entered the very first ferry boat they had seen on the entire journey, and a few miles beyond they were, for breakfast, sheltered by the very first roof that they had been under on the entire journey; "a house of entertainment kept by Mr. Bevin."

The Alabama historian, Albert James Pickett, goes into detail, and writes that when the host's curiosity became aroused and he had embarrassed the soldier-guards by asking about Burr, the traitor, Burr himself replied "I am Aaron Burr, what is it you want with me?" The historian adds, "Bevin stood aghast, and trembled like a leaf."

This Bevin, was William Bivins of Baldwin County in what was then Washington County. His old home still stands. Later, he settled in Wilkinson County and died there. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Samuel Dale and His Ride From Milledgeville To New Orleans

Sam Dale, who was remembered by little Octavia Walton, granddaughter of George Walton, one of Georgia's signers of The Declaration of Independence (who remembered also the log-house Executive Mansion in Milledgeville), was an outstanding frontiersman. He was an Indian scout, an Indian trader, an Indian fighter, a legislator, and a great American patriot, as will be seen from his record.

He was born in Virginia in 1772, and came with his parents to what is now Greene County, Georgia, when he was eleven years old.

It was Colonel Jim Walton, Octavia Walton Le Vert's nephew, who, as late as the year 1937, set for himself the task of arousing Georgians and Alabamians and Mississippians to the remembrance of the patriotic deeds of Samuel Dale, by organizing a historic pilgrimage to his neglected, unmarked grave near Meridian, Mississippi.

He was aided by the newspapers of the State of Mississippi, and The Mississippi Power Company aided also, by sending out a most interesting copyrighted leaflet which gave a concise history of the deeds of Samuel Dale, who had so nobly served in three states.

When the inn-keeper in Milledgeville, in the year 1814, on account of the freezing weather and high waters, urged Samuel Dale to wait a few days to start on his New Orleans journey, Dale's reply was: "I have orders from the commanding officer of this military district to proceed to New Orleans with all speed, and I'm going there in spite of h— and high water or die in the attempt. If I can't go by way of Fort Jackson, I shall strike through the woods to the shoals of the Chattahoochee, and pick up the Three-Chop-Way there, and follow it to Le Flore's bluff on the Pearl River. There I shall turn South to John Ford's ferry on the Louisiana line and cross the Pearl at that point."

In considering romantic rides and historic rides in our country, Samuel Dale's ride from Milledgeville to New Orleans, should not be forgotten. In seven and a half days on his pony Paddy, he rode seven hundred miles and delivered his report to General Jackson. Samuel Dale did his duty as he saw it, just as did Paul Revere or Mary Geiger in other times of stress and storm.

Before this, in 1794, Samuel Dale had served as a soldier on the East side of the Oconee river, as a member of Captain Jonas Fouché's dragoons to prevent General Elijah Clark's men from crossing the river where, on the Western bank they proposed to set up the capital of the Trans-Oconee Republic.

It was with the greatest interest of all who love the history of this section of country that they learned that Mrs. Marshall Bland as Chapter Historian of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, discovered the actual old roster of Jonas Fouché's dragoons of 1794, containing one hundred and twelve names. Samuel Dale's is among them, and the roster is framed and hangs in The Georgia Room, of the Georgia State College for Women.

Samuel Dale was surveyor of the "Three Notch Trail" which ran from Greensboro, Georgia, to the Mississippi river.

Before the Battle of Burnt Corn, or the massacre at Fort Mims, or The Battle of the Holy Ground or the Seminole campaigns, in all of which he fought, Samuel Dale had seen and known Tecumseh, the visiting Shawnee prophet who in 1811, had come to stir up the Creeks with his tongue of fire, and Dale had warned Colonel Benjamin Hawkins of coming trouble. Samuel Dale knew the prophet Francis also, who, along with other prophets had been converted by Tecumseh.

Dale regarded the great Choctaw Indian Chief Pushmataha as a greater orator than either Webster or Clay or Calhoun, all three of whom he had heard speak in Washington where he was entertained by Andrew Jackson.

In the War of 1812, in what is known as the "canoe battle," Dale proved himself a real physical giant. He was in a canoe on the Alabama river near Claiborne, Alabama, with two other Georgians, when, in the middle of the stream, coming from the opposite side they met a canoe containing nine Creek warriors.

On account of Dale's Herculean strength every one of the nine Indians was killed by him alone. The fight was hand to hand as the canoes were lashed together. No help could be given by observers on the bank for there was not another canoe to be obtained.

Samuel Dale was honored and feared by the Creeks. They called him "Big Sam," or "Sam Thlucco."

In 1816, he was a delegate to the convention called to divide The Mississippi Territory, the East half of it becoming the State of Alabama and the West half the State of Mississippi.

After the Treaty of The Dancing Rabbit, September 27th, 1830, when the Choctaws gave up all their land in Alabama and Mississippi, to go to the West, Samuel Dale settled at Claiborne, Alabama, and was elected a member of the first Alabama Gen-

eral Assembly. He served two years in the Alabama State Legislature and was made a Brigadier-General for life, with pay, by legislative enactment.

Dale County, Alabama, is named for him.

In 1825, he was on the committee to receive General Lafayette on his visit to Alabama's capital, after the General's visit to Milledgeville, Georgia's capital. Samuel Dale was regarded as the principal host and his "Home Products" menu will interest the school children.

It consisted of "Gumbo soup, catfish chowder, baked lake trout stuffed with pork, venison stew, roast wild turkey, barbecued bear meat, squirrel pie, Brunswick stew, Indian hominy boiled with hog jowl, rhubarb pie, dried appletarts, peach cobbler, pear preserves, huckleberry jelly, honey in the comb, biscuit, johnny cakes, honey cakes, apple brandy, and scuppernong wine."

The commentator adds that there is no record of what the Marquis said of this astounding and abounding hospitality.

In 1831, Samuel Dale moved to Lauderdale County, Mississippi, and was that County's first representative in the Legislature of Mississippi.

He died in 1841, and sleeps in an unmarked grave near Meridian, Mississippi.

As has been told, it was Colonel Jim Walton who successfully organized a historic pilgrimage to his grave, which pilgrimage was made May 1, 1938; thus calling the attention of Southern men and women to one of their neglected and forgotten heroes. The saying that "Love and hate remember; it is indifference that forgets," has come true, in regard to Samuel Dale.

Duncan McKrimmon a Hero of Milledgeville

In an old book named "The Boy's Book of Indian Battles and Adventures" published 1858, by James Miller and, as Reverend George White says in his "Historical Collections," copied from an old Milledgeville newspaper, is an interesting story and a very romantic story. Duncan McKrimmon was a Milledgeville man stationed at Fort Gadsden in the Seminole war and Milly Francis was the daughter of the great Indian prophet Francis, who with his eloquence persuaded the Creek

Indians, behind the back of Benjamin Hawkins, the Indian agent, to take up arms against the white man.

Milly Francis has been called the Creek Pocahontas just as Nancy Ward has been named the Cherokee Pocahontas on account of befriending the white people.

This is the story: Duncan McKrimmon "being out one morning, on a fishing excursion, in attempting to return, missed his way, and was several days lost in the surrounding wilderness.

"After wandering about in various directions he was espied and captured by a party of hostile Indians, headed by the well-known prophet Francis. The Indians having obtained the satisfaction they wanted respecting the determination of government, the position of the American army, etc., they began to prepare for the intended sacrifice.

"McKrimmon was bound to a stake, and the ruthless savages having shaved his head, and reduced his body to a state of nudity, formed themselves into a circle and danced around him some hours, yelling most horribly.

"The youngest daughter of the prophet, about fifteen years of age, remained sad and silent the whole time. She participated not in the general joy, but was evidently, even to the affrightened prisoner, much pained at the savage scene she was compelled to witness.

"When the burning torches were about to be applied to the fagots which encompassed the prisoner, and the fatal tomahawk was raised to terminate forever his mortal existence, Milly (for that was her name), like an angel of mercy, placed herself between it and death, resolutely bidding the astonished executioner, if he thirsted for human blood, to shed hers; being determined, she said not to survive the prisoner's death.

"A momentary pause was produced by this unexpected occurrence, and she took advantage of the circumstance to implore, upon her knees, the pity of the ferocious father, who finally yielded to her wishes, with the intention, however, it is suspected, of murdering them both, if he could not sell McKrimmon to the Spaniards; which was luckily effected a few days after at St. Marks, for seven gallons and a half of rum.

"As long as McKrimmon remained a prisoner his benefactress continued to show him acts of kindness.

"The fortune of war since, placed her in the power of the white people, being compelled, with a number of others of her tribe who were in a starving condition, to surrender themselves prisoners.

"As soon as this fact was known to McKrimmon, in manifestation of a due sense of the obligation which he owed to the woman who saved his life, at the hazard of her own, he sought her to alleviate her misfortune, and to offer her marriage; but Milly would not consent to become his wife as a consideration of having saved his life, declaring that she did no more than her duty, and that her intercessions were the same as they would ever have been on similar occasions."

That is the printed story, but the aftermath is interesting.

Captain Arbuckle, knowing of her heroism, saw to it that all immediate want was relieved, and later Milly married a man of her own race.

Her father, the prophet Francis, was put to death by General Andrew Jackson, in the Seminole war, 1817-1818. Then Milly lost by death both her mother and her husband.

She was left with three children, a boy and two girls, who were dependent upon her.

She became poor and friendless and resided in the Indian's new Indian Territory country near the mouth of the Verdigris river.

It was then that the Committee on Indian Affairs decided that the time was suitable not only "to reward a meritorious act, but also to show the Indian tribes how mercy and humanity are appreciated by the Government. The grant of a pension, with a clear exposition of the grounds of its allowance, would have a salutary influence, it was believed upon savage customs in future."

A bill was accordingly reported and passed by the United States Government to allow Milly a pension of ninety-six dollars a year, or eight dollars a month for the remainder of her life. Thus did our country reward Milly, the Creek Pocahontas, the saviour of a Milledgeville man.

Major James Austin Conally, An Unknown Hero

When school children have heard of the acts of depredation only, committed by the soldiers of General Sherman's army here in Milledgeville in 1864, it is a pleasure to record for them the thoughts of a Northern soldier who, even in war, listened to the insistent voice of reason.

Major James A. Conally was a young man who had married in 1863, and day by day, in the army, kept a diary. From this diary his letters to his wife were made, and when he found time, they were forwarded to her by express. These letters in 1928, were published in a volume "The Transactions of The Illinois Historical Society," and are valuable as a truthful picture of this soldier's daily life.

After describing the havoc the soldiers wrought at the farm of General Howell Cobb's overseer ten miles West of Milledgeville, in Baldwin County, where one officer, with an axe smashed a big iron pot used for boiling molasses, and a second officer shattered to pieces another, and Major Conally himself destroyed a third one, he writes on November 23rd, 1864, to his wife as follows: "Here I am finally at Milledgeville. My boyish desire is gratified, and I find that my boyish fancy in regard to the appearance of the city was quite correct.

"The dwellings are scattered and surrounded by large and tastefully decorated grounds. As one rides along the sandy streets, even at this season of the year, the faint perfume from every variety of tree and shrub, bud, blossom, and flower fills the air with delicious fragrance.

"The exterior of the residences bespeak refinement within, and everything about the city serves to impress one with the idea that he is in an old aristocratic city, where the worth of a man is computed in dollars and cents.

"The streets are regularly laid out and the capitol stands on a slight elevation rather east of the center of the city and overlooking the Oconee river. It is built of reddish looking sandstone and is a large square building with rather a superabundance of fancy cornice outside. It has entrances on the north, south, east, and west, each having a broad flight of stone steps.

"The offices and State library are on the first floor, the legislature halls on the second floor, and also the committee rooms.

"Each chamber has life size oil paintings of the prominent old men of Georgia hung around its walls in plain gilt frames. I should have thought 'Oglethorpe' would have appeared in this State picture gallery, but it does not. General Jackson does, though tricked out in a live officer's coat with a general's epaulettes on his shoulders, a line officers sash around his waist, and a sort of cross between a Turkish scimitar and an artillery sabre by his side.

"Our soldiers, even some officers, have been plundering and carrying off law and miscellaneous works in armfuls. It is a down right shame. Public libraries should be sacredly respected by all belligerents and I am sure General Sherman will, some day, regret that he permitted this library to be destroyed and plundered. I could get a thousand dollars worth of valuable law books there if I would just go and take them, but I wouldn't touch them. I should feel ashamed of myself every time I saw one of them in my book case at home. I don't object to stealing horses, mules, niggers, and all such *little things*, but I will not engage in plundering and destroying public libraries. Let them alone, to enlarge and increase for the benefit of the loyal generations that are to people this country long after we shall have fought our last battle and gone into our eternal camp.

"The State Peintentiary was burned last night.

"I shall devote myself to looking around town tomorrow, as I understand we will not march in the morning."

Writer's Note: This story is in high relief compared to so many.

"Fame unrecorded still is fame,
Truth though unknown, is truth the same."

Old histories declare that the Executive Office at the Capitol, contained the portrait of General Oglethorpe, the Senate Chamber contained the full-length portraits of Washington and Jefferson, and the Representative Hall contained the full-length portraits of Franklin and Lafayette.

Sam Ferrell a Slave Hero of Milledgeville

During the governorship of Wilson Lumpkin, the story is, that the members of the Legislature were attending the races across the river, when the old capitol caught fire from burning trash, and the building was in imminent danger of burning to the ground.

A slave, Sam by name, by great heroism on his part, succeeding in putting out the flames.

On the return of the Legislators, they, out of gratitude, purchased Sam's freedom. Governor Lumpkin in "The Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia," wrote of the incident as follows:

"In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of the last General Assembly, the Negro man Sam has been purchased of his owner, at the price of eighteen hundred dollars, with a view to his emancipation, as a reward for his extraordinary services in extinguishing the fire on the State House.

The title to said Negro has been conveyed to the State, and he has been in the enjoyment of his freedom since the date of the purchase; nevertheless, a special act of emancipation, giving him such privileges as may be deemed proper, will be necessary to carry into full effect the intentions of the last Legislature."

The Ferrell Negroes have always known of their ancestor's bravery and have taken pride in it.

Jefferson Davis

A Resolution of the Georgia Legislature concerning
President Jefferson Davis

In "Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia," passed in Milledgeville at an annual Session in November and December, 1866, is the following Resolution: (No. 14.)

"The General Assembly would do injustice to the Great Heart of Georgia not to give some formal expression of their respect for the character, and sorrow for the condition of the illustrious prisoner of State, Jefferson Davis.

All the generous pulsations of that heart are in full unison and sympathy with his sufferings and misfortunes.

Its warm affections cluster around the fallen chief of a once dear, but now abandoned cause. There they will cluster and center while men admire all that is chivalric in nature; while they regard all that is constant in purpose; while they love all that is noble in virtue; while they revere all that is sublime in faith, and respect unfailing greatness of soul. *Therefore, The General Assembly of Georgia do Resolve*, that their sincerest condolence and warmest sympathy are tendered to Mr. Jefferson Davis in his confinement, and they look forward with anxious solicitude to the day when a magnanimous and patriotic President shall put a term to his confinement, and by the interposition of Executive clemency restore him to a people for whom he so faithfully struggled, and on account of whom he endures with Christian fortitude the hardships of a long and rigorous imprisonment.

Approved 3rd of December, 1866."

Marker Honoring Dr. Charles H. Herty

On January 25th, 1934, on the campus of the Georgia State College for Women, a marker was unveiled honoring Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Georgia's noted Chemist and developer of Georgia pine news-print, who was born in Milledgeville.

This honor was accorded him by the people of Milledgeville, many of whom had been his life-long friends.

Mayor Horne proclaimed the day "Herty Day."

Mrs. David Ferguson made the principal address and Dr. Herty responded in happy manner.

The bronze tablet bore the following inscription: "Dr. Charles Homes Herty, born on this spot, December 4, 1867. By his leadership he has made America Chemically sufficient.

He has given unselfishly of his time and talents to develop Georgia's natural resources.

This marker placed
By friends of his
Native Home
January 25, 1924"

Dr. Charles Holmes Herty

The life-story of Dr. Herty is the story of a man who placed "Service above self."

Dr. Herty was graduated from The Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, now The Georgia Military College, and studied further at Johns Hopkins University and in Germany. He was a brilliant teacher.

While in the United States Bureau of Forestry he invented the "Herty Cup" which is used today by the naval stores industry in collecting resin from pine trees.

He became the Editor of "The Journal of the Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Magazine." He gave his talents to his country, and in World War I, made it possible for this country to become more self-sustaining by manufacturing its own dyes, instead of depending upon Germany for them.

By his chemical research, he perfected a process whereby the Southern Slash pine could be utilized in making news-print paper, and the plant and laboratories for this purpose were erected in Savannah.

His theory was that the South could easily have 200,000,000 pine trees, which, if properly protected, could be made a great economic factor in the country's development.

He refused to make capital of his fame. When his name was suggested as the head of a new State Department of Conservation he declared "I am not interested in any political office."

O. B. Keeler, said of Dr. Herty, "There are songs about the piney woods of Georgia, and very pretty poems, mostly of a romantic nature, but none I think to match the tremendous romance found by Dr. Charles H. Herty in the piney woods and translated by him into all the words that can be put on print-paper and set to the resounding diapason of a hundred paper mills and a hundred thousand printing presses."

Before the Milledgeville celebration of "Herty Day," the Chemistry Department of The Georgia State College for Women had honored Dr. Herty by endowing a medal named for him. This Herty medal is presented annually to the Chemist in the Southeastern States who is adjudged by the Georgia Section of

the American Chemical Society to have made the most outstanding discovery in the field of Chemistry.

Milledgeville History Found In Old Obituaries

The Union Recorder is Milledgeville's weekly newspaper. At the close of each year the editor writes to tell of its long service to the people and sometimes names what he terms this paper's "ancestors."

The Georgia Journal was established in 1809; The Southern Recorder in 1820; The Federal Union, in 1825, and for the duration of the Confederacy, this paper was termed The Confederate Union. The two last named papers were consolidated in 1872 and named "The Union Recorder."

The power and prestige of the Milledgeville press was recognized during the years while the capital was here, and in times since then, Milledgeville has been blessed with good newspapers.

In the files of old newspapers, in the obituary space, is often found the main events of a man's or a woman's life, and a few obituaries are chosen to show how war-records are often found by reading them .

The Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers

We are the old, the unremembered dead
 Forgot we lie
 In country graveyards high in lonely hills;
 We are unwept save by such tears as sheds
 The pitying sky.

Roselle Mercier Montgomery.

A grave in an old-time cemetery, with only the cedar trees and the crepe myrtle and the little box-vine still persisting, is not worth the effort which it costs to find and mark it, say some, but patriotic societies feel differently.

In a study of the lives of those old-time soldiers, one finds as much romance connected with them, as is found in the lives of men of today.

We do not have to go outside of Baldwin county.

From the stories of ninety-five Revolutionary soldiers, and twenty-two soldiers of the War of 1812, which the writer has collected when she marked with Government headstones their graves, a few will be told in this volume, though many press for inclusion therein.

Mrs. Martha Thomas

In an old Milledgeville newspaper, "The Federal Union," dated April 1st, 1856, is this: "Died—on Saturday, March 22nd at the residence of her son, John S. Thomas, Baldwin County, Mrs. Martha Thomas, relict of Mr. James Thomas. Mrs. Thomas was born in Goochland County, Virginia in the year 1747. She moved to Georgia with her husband several years before the Revolutionary War and settled on the Savannah river above Augusta in what was formerly Wilkes, now Lincoln County. They had two sons before that war was declared.

Mr. Thomas was a brave soldier in every hard-fought battle at the South. He was at the head of the American column led by Lafayette on the British redoubt at Little York. He was within ten steps of Jasper when he fell at Savannah, and had two brothers killed at Eutaw. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became pious in early life. Mrs. Thomas had been a member of the Baptist church at Island Creek of Hancock County, for the last fifty years.

The piety of our Revolutionary fathers and mothers, to an extent little appreciated in a righteous cause, is the great secret of the toils and sacrifices which laid the blood-stained foundation of our liberties and religion.

In many cases, the preacher, after exhorting his congregation to resistance, left the pulpit to lead his parishioners to the battle; whilst wives, mothers and daughters urged them on to the bloody conflict, and remained behind to pray for their success, and to act as self-constituted commissaries to supply their wants by the labors of their own hands.

Never was there so bright an origin of a nation in all the annals of the world.

Let us treasure their memories and imitate their simple vir-

tues and thank God for such a pedigree, whilst we foster with religious care the social trust transmitted to our keeping.

In the death of this venerable lady, another of the few remaining links is broken that bound us to the past. These aged forms, salutary and precious mementoes of the better days of the Republic, are fast receding from us."

Writer's Note: The obituary of John Sherwood Thomas, the son, a soldier of the War of 1812, buried in the city cemetery, is almost as beautiful as the one given above and is published in a Milledgeville paper.

"Jim"

(From The Southern Recorder, Milledgeville, Georgia,
January 9th, 1844)

Great Longevity. Died—in this city on Thursday 28th ult. Jim, a colored man who was at Braddock's defeat in 1755, supposed to be at his death 112 years of age, many years a servant of James Thomas, a fellow soldier of Lafayette at Little York, who died in his 80th year, whose widow is now 98, in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Jim leaves a widow Fanny, a woman whose youngest daughter was a grown woman at the time the British had possession of Savannah. Many years a servant of the late General Mitchell, who died in his 72nd year, and at present is in the possession of his widow, age 74.

Fanny's mother visited at the Creek Agency in 1808, where she died, aged 120.

William H. Torrance Soldier of War of 1812

In "The Southern Recorder," May 30, 1837, is the obituary of William Howard Torrance of Milledgeville, Georgia, and a part of it reads thus: "Departed this life on Tuesday the 23rd inst. at his residence near this place, William Howard Torrance, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, in the 45th year of his age.

Mr. Torrance was born and brought up in Union District, South Carolina, but removed with his father to this neighborhood in February, 1811.

In 1812, upon hearing of the declaration of war against Great Britain, he was one of the first to volunteer to go with Colonel Newnan to Florida, but he was prevented from doing so by the death of his father the day on which the troops marched.

In 1813, he again volunteered for the Creek War, and served a part of the time as secretary to General Floyd. He was at the battle of Calebee Swamp, and was considered by his comrades in arms among the bravest of the brave.

In October, 1812, he again volunteered as a private soldier for the defense of Savannah.

Soon after his arrival there, he received an appointment in the Brigade Staff, the duties of which he performed to the entire satisfaction of General Floyd until the close of war."

In Miller's "Bench and Bar of Georgia" is the remainder of the story. "His person was of the noblest model, six feet high, well proportioned, and his address very engaging. . . .

True he made large sums of money by his practice, and it required large sums to support his style of living. His hospitality was without stint. In dress, he was all neatness and elegance, never was he seen outside of his mansion carelessly attired. . . . On the circuit his horse, sulky (no buggies in his day), and traveling equipage were the very finest to be had. . . . These details may appear trivial to many, yet they express character."

He married the daughter of Peter Crawford of Columbia County, and survived her only a short time. His grave is in the city cemetery. Baldwin county holds also the dust of his father Andrew Torrance, Quartermaster in the Revolutionary army. He was a Scotchman who emigrated to Virginia in 1766. At the close of the Revolution he moved to Cross Keys, South Carolina.

In 1789, he married Esther Howard, sister of Major John Howard of Milledgeville. He removed to Baldwin county in the Spring of 1811, and died July 1, 1812.

Francis Ward

In an old copy of "The Southern Recorder," Milledgeville, Georgia of February 27th, 1839, is the following obituary: "Died, at his residence in Putnam County on the eighth inst.,

Francis Ward in the 65th year of his age. He was a native of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and for many years a citizen of this state. At 14 years of age, he joined the American army during the great struggle for freedom, and served his country until the enemy were captured or driven from Virginia."

That is all, but Francis Ward's name was on no roster, State or Nation. A Milledgeville newspaper furnished the only clue for this soldier's Revolutionary service.

After much searching and correspondence the Quartermaster General sent a headstone for his grave.

It was in Francis Ward's home, in 1819, that William H. Seward often visited while he was rector of Union Academy, near Eatonton, Georgia, in his early years long before he became Governor of New York, or Secretary of State under President Lincoln.

The land for the new Union Academy with seventy students, was obtained from Francis Ward.

Seward taught two of the sons of Francis Ward, preparing one of them for entrance in the State University, which was then Franklin College.

At this point, the story was taken up by Mr. B. C. Ward, of Milledgeville, grandson of the old Revolutionary patriot. He said, "The old Ward house still stands, and the patriot's brick-covered grave is nearby."

He added "My uncle Rowan's wife almost became Mrs. W. H. Seward. She was the beautiful Miss Gatewood, and her brothers suspected an affair of the heart with the Northern friend, Mr. Seward, and determined that it should come to naught.

They knew that a missive had come to their sister, and determined to intercept her reply, which they did. They never read it, but took pains to destroy it."

In the days of the War Between the States, the elder Ward's son was captured and imprisoned in Washington. On account of the friendship of former years, the father of this son, sent some money to William H. Seward and asked him to give it to his son, who was paroled through Seward's efforts. As the rules of war forbade the giving of money, Seward bought a nice suit of clothes for Frank, the son, and so wrote to his father.

As Milledgeville folk know, Mr. B. C. Ward occupied a high place in the ranks of Georgia Confederate Veterans, being the last one in Baldwin County to die. He was a student at the old Military Academy at Marietta, Georgia, when the war trumpet blew in the 60's. Books were laid aside, and at fifteen years of age, a Sophomore, he entered the Confederate army in which his two brothers were already fighting. He lived a long and useful life among Milledgeville people.

John Niles, Revolutionary Soldier

In "The Southern Recorder," September 22nd, 1825, is this: "Died—In the 67th year of his age John Niles, Esq., of Baldwin County. He was a Revolutionary soldier and fought in the battle of Guilford Courthouse. He has been a Justice of the Peace since the organization of this County and for 35 years a member of the Baptist Church, but above all he was an honest man, a kind neighbor and a most affectionate husband and parent."

Writer's Note: To this day, his grave has not been found.

Captain Samuel Beckcom

From "The Journal," Milledgeville, Tuesday, November 8th, 1825.

"Died—On the 2nd of November at the residence of Albert G. Beckam, near Milledgeville, Captain Samuel Beckcom aged 65 years, wanting 22 days. He was a revolutionary soldier and was in actual service during our struggle for liberty, until the close of the Revolution, with the exception of a few months he was confined with a wound he received at the siege of Augusta.

He commanded a rifle company during the greater part of the war, under General Elijah Clark where he was ever ready to serve his country in any shape that presented itself. His goodness of heart will long be remembered by hundreds of his countrymen, but also his benevolence reduced him to poverty and would have sunk him to the grave unnoticed and unregretted (save that of his relatives and neighbors), had it not been for the patriotic heart of Captain Lamar and company, who gen-

erously turned out and accompanied his remains to the tomb and interred him with the usual honors of war."

Captain Beckam's grave is near the "Big Gully" in Baldwin county. There is the box-tomb of granite, on top of which is the following inscription:

"Erected by the State of Georgia to the memory of Samuel
Beckcom, one of her sons, a soldier and Captain of
the Revolutionary War
born November 24, 1760
died November 2, 1825

Generous to a fault. Warm and devoted in friendship."

Writer's Note: The reader will notice the differences in the spelling of the name.

James Duncan

From "The Journal," Milledgeville, Georgia February 19th, 1834.

"Died—Very suddenly in this place Monday last, Mr. James Duncan, aged 82 years and 13 days. Mr. Duncan was a native of Virginia, but lately resided principally in Georgia.

He entered the army at the commencement and served to the end of the Revolutionary War. His remains were yesterday interred here with military honors."

Greene County, Baldwin's Neighbor, Celebrated Her 150th Birthday

Greene County is Baldwin County's neighbor and that County like our County, is on the Oconee river, and in old days was on the Georgia frontier. Greene County was laid out from Washington County in 1786. On this frontier the whites claimed the lands on the East bank of the Oconee river and the Creek Indians claimed the lands on the West bank.

There was no peace and the East bank was dotted with forts for protection of the citizens.

Dr. T. B. Rice, historian of Greene County, arranged a most picturesque celebration of the County's 150th birthday on July

4th, 1936. He planned a historical pilgrimage to the graves of six Revolutionary heroes where Government headstones were to be unveiled, and after the last unveiling Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gresham served a barbecue dinner to more than one hundred guests, and Milledgeville friends were among them.

Besides being a neighbor, Judge James B. Park of Greensboro, was Baldwin County's judge, being Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, and on this occasion he told of the deeds of his ancestor, James Park who was an officer in The Revolutionary War and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.

Major Sam Whatley, then of The Georgia Military College of Milledgeville, claimed that most unique soldier of the Revolution, Reverend Samuel Whatley of Green County, as his ancestor.

In an old Baptist biography of ministers of the gospel, one reads of him thus: "After having been once almost drowned, twice frozen, and once hung, he survived to enjoy the blessings of liberty to a good old age, and then to die in peace and hope upon his own bed, at home, and in the midst of kindred and friends."

Sam Whatley, Jr. unveiled the headstone of his great-great-great-grandfather.

Mrs. David Ferguson, of Milledgeville, told of the deeds of her Revolutionary ancestor, Ezekiel Evans Park, buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

Another picturesque Revolutionary soldier was Captain Jonas Fouche, and Dr. Rice spoke on his great exploits. He and his dragoons patrolled the frontier and had an important part in compelling the surrender of General Elijah Clark's men at Fort Advance and Fort Defiance.

Mrs. Ella Harris Wimbish, of Atlanta, told of the deeds of Major Davis Gresham and Captain Archibald Gresham, whose graves are in sight of Oakland, the former's fort. Both of them lived in "forted houses" on the Oconee. Also here was unveiled the headstone honoring Captain Archibald Gresham, a Confederate hero.

It was decided to end the triumphal march at the Gresham unveilings and reserve the marker for the grave of Colonel

David Love, for the homecoming of old Bethany Church, at a later date. This church was organized in 1788, and is the historic church in which James Woodrow, uncle of President Woodrow Wilson, was tried for heresy, before trials in the United States became popular.

For all the members of the pilgrimage, the day was outstanding, but to the writer who had ordered all six of the Government headstones, it was a historic occasion long to be remembered.

CHAPTER XI

MILLEDGEVILLE HISTORY FOUND IN ATTICS

The Ducking of a Scold in the Oconee

(Quotation from Judge Iverson Lewis Harris' Autobiography)

Honorable Peter Early was one of the most distinguished men of which Georgia has to boast and was born in Madison county, Virginia, June 20th, 1773.

His father removed to Wilkes County, Georgia, about 1792, and having finished his study of law with Mr. Ingersoll, in Philadelphia, young Early followed him to Georgia.

In 1796, he commenced the practice of law in Wilkes County, and in 1797, married Miss Ann Adams Smith, only daughter of Francis Smith. She was then but fourteen years of age. Early was soon at the head of his profession.

He became a member of the House of Representatives of the United States in 1801 or 1802, and when Judge Chase was impeached, Mr. Early was appointed manager to conduct the prosecution. He continued in Congress until 1807, and was appointed the first Judge of The Ocmulgee Circuit by the State Legislature of Georgia in this same year, and thereupon he resigned his seat in Congress.

While Peter Early was Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, there occurred an incident which is vividly described by Judge Iverson Lewis Harris, whose Autobiography is possessed by Dr. T. M. Hall, of Milledgeville, his grandson. Dr. Hall's mother wrote interestingly of Milledgeville in Governor Mitchell's day, and this story by her father, Judge Harris, is of equal interest, and proves also, most conclusively, that it was at Milledgeville that this "Ducking of a Scold" took place.

In his own hand writing Judge Harris says: "I ought to have mentioned that previous to this when I was about five years old, I witnessed perhaps the last punishment ever inflicted under the common law upon a convicted scold.

"An old woman, the annoyance of her neighborhood in town, was tried before Judge Early and sentenced to be ducked.

"The sentence was executed by lashing her to a stock fastened to a gig which was run out from a flat into the river.

"Major Phil Cook, the Sheriff, executed the judgment of the court.

"The impression on my memory of this event is very clear, but the ducking did not abate the nuisance."

John W. A. Sanford and Richard A. Blount

From an old attic has come material from which almost the life history of one distinguished Georgian, John W. A. Sanford might be written, and also much history about his distinguished father-in-law Richard A. Blount.

John W. A. Sanford was a student at Yale College in 1845, and his college book of notes and reminiscences remains. His history may be pursued on down through the hard days of the Confederacy, and mention in this Chapter, will be made of the sacrifices which had to be made in those days of the War Between the States while citizens in World War II, are only beginning to make present-day sacrifices.

During his earlier years, honors had come to John W. A. Sanford. He had served his country in the Creek and Seminole wars, commanding as Major General, a detachment of soldiers.

His home in Milledgeville was the beautiful old home where Dr. Binion now lives, and the same stately columns adorned the Sanford home that now adorn Dr. Binion's.

Among the old papers found is: (1) a deed for the lot, purchased November 24th, 1824, from William and Mary Whitaker who were the grandparents of Mrs. H. D. Allen, Sr., (2) a copy of a letter written to Captain A. B. Brown, after a requisition for a certain number of horses had been made upon him to aid the Confederacy.

Sanford's letter in reply was dated October 13th, 1863, and reads as follows: "I have already contributed voluntarily more than that number and of superior quality, to the public service of my country. I have parted with all I have except two, and

these two I have retained not for the sake of pleasurable indulgence but for the business purpose of being enabled to go to oversee personally two plantations, the one ten miles, the other twenty miles distant from this place.

"The plantations contain an aggregate of about one hundred Negroes and both are destitute of overseers. . . . All my sons and the overseers that I have hitherto employed are now in the army. . . . I cannot think the time is already at hand when it is so urgent as to require a man to be stripped of the only means he has of guarding his property from loss and destruction. Should however the necessities of my country ever become so great as to require me to be dispossessed of all I have on earth, rest assured it will be promptly surrendered without a murmur."

(3) In 1828, when gold was discovered in Habersham County, Georgia had a gold rush all her own—the first in the United States. Mining was done by all sorts and conditions of men. In that year Governor Gilmer attached all the Cherokee territory lying within Georgia's chartered limits, to the adjacent counties of DeKalb, Habersham, Hall, and Gwinnett, extended the laws of Georgia over the entire region, and this entire region was then named Cherokee county. By an act of the Assembly of the State of Georgia, passed December 22nd, 1830, General John W. A. Sanford was empowered to raise and organize a Guard for the protection of the gold mines and this is the celebrated "Georgia Guard" that we read about when the missionaries were arrested and were imprisoned in the State penitentiary. This list of names of the "Georgia Guard" is the only one known to exist. Returning to the enumeration of the papers one finds:

(4) A large old ledger, it being the official letter book of John W. A. Sanford. Most of the letters are copies of those written to Governor Gilmer, but there are two written to the two missionaries who were imprisoned in the State penitentiary, and one to the Secretary of War.

(5) The names in autograph, of thirty-eight members of the "Georgia Guard," which had a proposed membership of sixty.

(6) A small printed slip containing the oath which every person had to sign who took up residence in the Cherokee territory. He had to swear to obey the laws of the State of Georgia.

(7) A list of 208 names (though Governor Gilmer published the number as 203), of men who took the oath to obey Georgia laws, and then were allowed to become citizens in the Cherokee territory. Each man had to name his profession, tell whether he was married or single, and if married, to give the number of his children, if there were children. Historians declare that this list of names is the only one extant.

(8) A receipt from Hines Holt of the Treasury Department, April 19th, 1831, for \$1,845 left (after ten per cent of the amount had been deducted for the Committee), after the temporary disposal of improvements and possessions purchased from Cherokee residents.

(9) A newspaper clipping showing that in 1861, when Governor Brown called upon Milledgeville the capital, to raise Georgia's one million dollars for the relief of the Confederacy, the list of subscribers was headed first with the name of Dr. Talmadge, President of Oglethorpe University, and second by the name of John W. A. Sanford.

(10), (11), (12) There are three "Tax in Kind" receipts. These were estimates and assessments of agricultural products.

This Act was approved by the Confederate Congress, February 17th, 1864, and was levied for defense and for carrying on the war. In the receipt of March 18th, 1865, the gross amount of corn was 2,250 bushels, fodder 1,700, molasses one hogshead, cotton 1,500 pounds; the total amounting \$1,170 for the Confederate government.

(signed) Peter Fair, Assessor.

(13) There were two receipts from the State Engineer's Department, Office of Enrollment of Slaves, Savannah, Georgia, in compliance with authority received from the Confederate Secretary of War, to impress Negroes to work on the Defenses around Savannah.

One receipt, December 9th, 1863 is for
Sam aged 21, value \$3,500 and
Martin aged 23, value \$3,300 from the
Baldwin county plantation.

The other receipt, January 13th, 1863, is for

Drew aged 27, value \$1,250 from the Hancock County plantation.

Both are signed

Chas. W. Armstrong,
Asst. Quartermaster.

(14) John W. A. Sanford's Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government which was signed by William Tenny, Provost Marshal, July 18th, 1865.

(15) A letter from Benjamin H. Hill.

(16) A letter from Eugene Sanford, his son, then a student at Harvard University, in which he makes the statement that "Low breeding sticks as close as leprosy."

(17) Sanford's receipt for \$4.59 for ferriage at Carter's ferry for the year 1858. There is a large yellow sheet of advertisement of rates for all manner of vehicles, and pinned to this, with the very pin Sanford used, is his personal receipt.

(18) In 1822, March 28th, Mrs. Richard Blount, Sanford's mother-in-law received her receipted account from a Milledgeville merchant for the following purchases:

4 tin hearts, 75 cents; 2 small muffin pans, 25 cents; 2 scallop pans, 25 cents.

On April 5th, 6 tin stars, \$1; 6 tin leaves, \$1; one large scallop pan, \$1.50.

Writer's Note: Every child knows, one hundred and twenty years later, that Mrs. Blount was planning for a party.

(19) In Richard Blount's hand-writing is the long list of the names of his slaves. Writer's Note: Among them is Rena and her mother. Rena is the colored nurse Rena Roy who has recently died in Milledgeville after a long and useful life. She and her mother were given to the Sanfords, by the Blounts, who were Mrs. Sanford's parents.

(20) In Mrs. Blount's hand-writing, after the death of her husband, is the receipt for \$264 from James Duffley, for the iron fence around her cemetery lot, No. 8, nineteen feet square, for one thousand years. This receipt is signed by Robert Micklejohn.

Richard A. Blount

An interesting old house in Milledgeville is that of Richard A. Blount, now the home of Mrs. M. M. Parks on Greene street. Although it was moved from the adjacent lot, the house was not changed. It is quaint and restful, both as to its exterior and interior. The low ceilings, the quaint old doors with their iron hinges, the broad pine planks of the floors, and the still broader planks in the walls of the halls, announce it as the fore-runner of many of the homes with larger rooms and higher ceilings.

The life of its owner, Richard A. Blount adds interest to the house.

In the year 1798, Richard A. Blount came on horseback from Chuckatuck, Nansemond County, Virginia, through the Carolinas, on down to Savannah, "a large and populous city of 250 or 300 dwellings," and to Ebenezer, a dead town of Georgia, even at that date.

On his return trip he visited Sandersville and Sparta. There was no Milledgeville or Baldwin County at that date.

In 1800, he had moved to Washington County, Georgia, and in that year he says, "I made my first assay in Georgia to graft appletrees." He made experiments throughout the years with the propagation and the cultivation of apple trees on his farms which he named Belle Mont, Ocone, and Lebanon. In 1808, he told about the kinds of apples that he was able to keep through the winter.

Richard Blount was a devout Methodist and his letters were sometimes addressed to "Rev. Richard A. Blount, Postmaster, Lebanon, Washington County, Georgia."

On June 15th, 1810, he wrote to his blacksmith that "Whenever Joseph Tarpley, James Hunter or William Capers (Methodist preachers) send their horses to you, shoe them and charge it to me." (signed) Richard Blount.

In August, 1822, Reverend William Capers, who afterwards became bishop, and Richard H. Blount, left for the Creek Agency on the Flint river to consult with William McIntosh and the leading men of the Creek Indians about forming a mission school

for the Methodist Church among them, where they could be taught the aims of Christianity. Their visit resulted in the establishment of the Asbury Mission, which unfortunately was short-lived. This Mission was the second one to be formed by the Methodists in the entire United States; the first one being a Mission for the Wyandotte Indians in Ohio.

On the route to the Creek country, Richard A. Blount, who was a personal friend and ally of Mr. Capers, met him at Clinton, Georgia, and each of them had with him "a great coat, umbrella, saddle-bags and a wallet." Each had to carry along his sugar and coffee, and on one side of Mr. Capers' saddle hung a coffee-pot, and on the other a tin cup.

When they reached the Creek Agency on the Flint river, the agent to the Indians was not there, so they went on to Coweta. There they found the Chief, William McIntosh, and spent the night at Noble Kennard's, his brother-in-law. As it was Indian fashion to have an interpreter, even though all the parties could speak English, as these Indians could, an interpreter was called in. Capers, McIntosh, Kennard and the Interpreter had to listen to William A. Blount read aloud all the many letters they had carried with them. One of them bore the imprint of the seal of the Governor of Georgia, Governor Mitchell, and the object of the Mission was explained. The Indians had little use for *preachers* but could not bring themselves to oppose the school project.

The two visitors listened with fascination, when Noble Kennard, who was a veteran of the Seminole War, with sparkling eyes, described to them the disposition of General Jackson's men in the fight against the Seminoles, thus: "In the middle General Jackson, on the right McIntosh, on the left, me!" In Richard Blount's day cock-fighting was not frowned upon. Later it became outlawed like gander pullings and fighting duels.

Richard Blount copied diligently in 1798, "The Rules for Fighting a Main of Cocks." He brought with him into Georgia these rules and also two sets of gaffs, made according to the written rules, round from one end to the other, curved, and almost as sharp as a needle. Both the rules and the gaffs are in Milledgeville at this day; Mr. Steve Thornton being the possessor of them.

This cruel sport has now become largely a memory of the past, as far as distinguished men are concerned.

Colonel Augustus Holmes Kenan

(From an old Scrap Book. The article was copied for a Milledgeville newspaper from The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel)

Augustus Holmes Kenan, the subject of this sketch was born in Baldwin County in the year 1805, at Montpelier, east of the Oconee river, established during the last century by the United States Government as a military post to watch over the Creek Indians, then inhabitants of all the land west to the Chattahoochee, and died at his residence near Milledgeville on the first of June, 1870.

Educated almost entirely at the common schools of the country, after an absence of a year at Auburn, New York where he had higher educational advantages than were then to be found at his home, he returned to Milledgeville and read law in the office and under the instruction of Colonel Seaborn Jones and commenced its practice in the year 1826, in co-partnership with his fellow-student, Joseph T. Williams.

In January, 1836, he raised a volunteer Company of Cavalry, and hastened to the defense of Florida. Upon reaching Piccolata, his men, with the exception of five, refused to be mustered in under the articles of war—entreaty, shame, were resorted to in vain—they returned but repented of their mistake.

Captain Kenan remained, and sought to go into the ranks of some volunteer company as a private. This, Major General Winfield Scott would not permit.

In a few months thereafter, this great Captain was by General Jackson placed in command of the Creek campaign in Georgia and Alabama; and so favorably was he impressed with the manly person and conduct of Captain Kenan in Florida, as he passed through Milledgeville to assume command, he invited Captain Kenan to become the head of his staff, and that this might be done, Governor Schley made him an aide of General Scott, with

the rank of Colonel, in what is familiarly called the Indian campaign.

In May, 1837, the United States Government confided to General Scott the very delicate task of the removal of the Cherokee Indians from this State.

So attached had he become to his aide that he was again invited to become a member of his staff and continued until the service had been accomplished.

Returning to civil life, in the latter part of that year, he again was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and with the exception of one year, continued as a member of the Senate or House for several years—at all times a prominent and leading man.

Letter of Governor Charles W. Jenkins

From another historic home comes a letter of condolence written by Governor Jenkins to Mrs. Richard Orme, the mother of Milledgeville's beloved citizen Mrs. Anna Crawford, on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Orme's husband. Mrs. Crawford has presented this letter to the historical exhibit of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the Georgia State College for Women.

Mr. R. M. Orme was Editor of "The Southern Recorder." The letter is dated "Augusta, Ga., May 6, 1869," and reads as follows: "My dear Madame: Allow me to offer you my sincere condolence upon the very heavy bereavement which has fallen upon you.

I believe no one out of your family circle more feelingly appreciates the weight of the calamity, or more sincerely sympathizes with you than I do.

But we are all in the hands of our gracious heavenly Father, who often smites in love and it is a great satisfaction to me to know that you will understand how to submit to his mysterious Providences and how to appeal to his sustaining hand.

Will oblige me by having the camphor trunk left with you sent to me by express to this place as you conveniently can, and also the key sealed up.

We expect (i.e., Mrs. J. and myself and the two younger girls) to sail for Europe almost the middle of June, but trust God will-

ing, that we may meet in this world. Present my regards to each of your family, and to Mr. R. M. Orme.

Very truly your friend,
Charles J. Jenkins."

Writer's Note: Governor Jenkins had asked Mr. Orme, the Editor, to keep for him a small hair trunk in some safe place, which he promised to do. It was to be placed where it would not attract notice. "Oh, I'll just set it under my bed," said Mrs. Orme, and there this hair trunk, two feet long and one foot wide was placed, and there it remained. Soon Mr. Orme was claimed by death, and the Governor's letter to Mrs. Orme is the one quoted.

Confederate History From Home of Peter Fair

If Milledgeville and Baldwin County alone, would follow the advice of the Georgia historian Dr. E. Merton Coulter, who says, "The most important history for any community is its own past, not that of far countries or ancient times," wonderful stories would be forthcoming.

This chapter will deal with what one Milledgeville woman has done in the line of Confederate history.

Mrs. Bessie Fair Minor presented to the Historical Museum of the Georgia State College for Women the articles here listed, for the new three-shelf display case, named in honor of Miss Floride Allen, President of the Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Minor inherited the articles both from her Revolutionary ancestor Peter Fair, and from her Confederate ancestor of the same name.

The latter Peter Fair, had three sons fighting in the Confederate Army, two in Virginia, and one in the army of Tennessee. Besides these, there were two Mappins, brothers of the wife of Captain J. B. Fair, who was the father of Mrs. Minor. The list is as follows:

1. A silver spoon owned by Governor Jared Irwin, the first governor of the state, who came to Milledgeville in 1807, to the new capital.

This spoon was given to Peter Fair, the Revolutionary soldier, who was personal secretary of the governor.

2. A silk needle book and holder, 3 inches wide by 18 inches long, containing needle, spool (minus thread), 9 wooden buttons, 1 bone button, and a brass military button with the letters L. A. in center, surrounded by 16 stars; also a brass plate with the name J. W. Mappin on it. This needle book was brought home to Milledgeville with the body of J. W. Mappin, who died a prisoner of war August 1st, 1864, at Point Lookout, Maryland.
3. A red silk officer's sash worn by Captain J. B. Fair. It is beautifully woven, and ends with ball and fringe nine inches long.
4. Filled out blank for paroled prisoners, from Headquarters Department, Richmond, Virginia, issued to W. V. Mappin, March 4th, 1865.
5. Peter Fair's Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America made the 15th day of July, 1865.
6. Parole for J. B. Fair, Captain Company A, 26th Regiment Georgia Battalion of Infantry. Parole signed by Major General Wilson.
7. Oath of Allegiance to United States of America which was taken by Francis M. Fair on 19th day of July, 1865.
8. Oath of Allegiance of Peter L. Fair, subscribed to on the 19th day of July, 1865.
9. A tiny envelope and enclosed invitation to Governor and Mrs. Brown's "at home," addressed to John Fair. These "at homes" were for every Friday evening during the session of the legislature. It is dated November 17th, 1857.
10. Invitation for Miss C. Fair to the military and civic ball at the Milledgeville Hotel, on Friday the 3rd day of July, 1857, by E. W. Brown. The managers of the ball are: H. Tinsley, Eugene Sanford, L. H. Briscoe, George P. Doles, John M. Tucker, R. A. McComb, R. H. D. Sorell, L. A.

Jordan, M. Grieve, Jr., Lewis Kenan, M. D. McComb, E. A. Nisbet, John F. Condon, John Treanor, J. H. Whitney, Wm. M. Tucker, John H. Brown, J. R. Trippe.

11. Army of Tennessee Transportation Warrant for one man on the Georgia Railroad. Signed by R. R. Wood, Major and Quartermaster, C. S. A.
12. Parole issued to Sergeant Thomas Fair, Company F, 9th Georgia Regiment of the Army of North Virginia, issued at Appomattox Courthouse, April 10th, 1865. (Note in pen and ink on back), 1 pants, 1 sheet, 1 drawers, 1 shirt, 1 shoes.
13. Oath of Allegiance to United States of America by J. B. Fair, Baldwin County, Georgia, subscribed to on 15th day of July, 1865. It is headed, "State of Georgia, County of Baldwin."
14. "Headquarters, Augusta, Georgia, May 1st, 1865. The bearer, P. M. Fair, Sergeant in Company G, 45th Georgia Regiment Volunteers, a paroled prisoner of Johnston, is paroled by command of Brigadier General B. D. Fry."
15. "Description List" of Private Thomas W. Mappin, Company H, 4th Georgia Volunteers, giving name, rank, height, where born, occupation, when enlisted (1860), last paid (April 30, 1864). Signed by B. R. Herty, Second Lieutenant, Commanding Captain, 4th Georgia.
16. Tax receipts, November 30th, 1863, of Jesse Simmons, for 10 cents, his Confederate tax. Signed, J. C. Whitaker, County Collector, Baldwin County.
17. Issued at Milledgeville, Georgia, Order from Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A., to R. R. Company for one seat from Macon to Atlanta, Georgia. Signed, E. P. Lane, B. T. A.
18. A printed letter clipped from a newspaper column written by Honorable A. H. Stephens, which closes with the words,

"God in His infinite mercy only knows what is to become of this country and its institutions."

19. Georgia, Bibb County, October 4th, 1850. A receipt wherein A. J. Orr of Bibb County, Georgia, received from Colonel Peter Fair, \$1,200 for a Negro woman and her two children.
20. On outside of envelope is "Interest on Alien Debt, due August 30th, 1865, and annually."

Inside is receipt from Marshal's Office, Macon, Georgia, for \$84.30 to Peter Fair, Esq., to satisfy the execution against him for interest due on debt of alien enemies.

Nos. 21 through 29, represent original letters from the battle fronts, and some hold great interest, even in this day of 1943. Some have 10 cents in Confederate postage, and others are marked 10 cents.

The old Confederate soldier-letters make interesting reading, even in these days of World War II. In a letter from P. L. Fair to his mother, dated January 26th, 1865, is this: "We hear that the people of Georgia are holding meetings all over the State and passing Union resolutions, and that Georgia will soon be back in the Union. We also hear that Hood's army have nearly all deserted, that he has only four thousand left—well that part of the story I don't believe, though there is a good deal of desertion, I have no doubt. They are deserting from Lee's army every day, but I have always noticed that men who desert are worthless, it is very seldom that a good man deserts.

The idea was a good one you struck upon to save your flour, etc.

Well our last Port of entre has gone up, they haven't taken Wilmington yet, but I think they will get it—everything goes wrong where old Bragg has anything to do with it: I do hope he will be relieved and layed on the shelf."

He tells his mother they have had two shows, one of them being "Major Jones Courtship," and adds that he needs a coat and pants.

In a letter from Virginia, by the same son written to his mother December 25th, 1864, he says:

"I am glad to hear that you all are well and that the Yankees done you no more harm than they did. I think the citizens of Milledgeville got off well. From what I learn they were treated better than any other place they passed through.

I am in hopes we will have a chance to pay them back in their own coin. I hope there are no reconstructionists in Milledgeville now.

From late Northern news we learn that Hood has been badly whipped at Nashville and he always will be, they have taken all his artillery and a number of prisoners, it is also reported that Sherman has taken Savannah. I am inclined to doubt the report though I think he will get it soon.

And the vandals got all your hogs and chickens, that is bad but we can't look for anything better from an Army of barbarians. Well, as the saying is every dog will have his day, perhaps we will have ours soon and my word for it if we ever get on their soil again there will not be a house left, nor *nothing else*.

I understand they were looking for uniforms in our house, did they get any clothing, and what became of our guns.

I have a splendid "Sharps Rifle" that I want to send home and if they should ever pass through our section again it will be a good gun to bushwhack them."

He writes to his father on November 17th, 1864, "don't think that I am homesick for I am not I don't think anyone ought to get homesick while there is a Yankee on our soil."

Following is a quotation from a letter to his father, written January 26th, 1865, by J. M. Fair, Company G, 45th Georgia Regiment, Thomas' Brigade, Petersburg, Virginia:

"Lieutenant Pittman is gone up the spout. Our company was on picket a few days ago. He said he was going over on an island that is in front of the picket front to kill a turkey. I think he wanted to go to the Yankees instead of killing a turkey. He went in a boat—the last that was seen of him he was going toward the Yankees. You may judge for yourself whether or not he deserted."

Peterson Thweatt Confederate Comptroller General

Peterson Thweatt was Comptroller General of the State of Georgia when Sherman's army was at Milledgeville's doors. He and his brother-in-law, John Bulow Campbell, who was Governor Brown's private secretary, then together beat a hasty retreat.

In an old letter dated December 2nd, 1864, Mr. Thweatt gave an account of Sherman's raid through the town. On learning that the enemy was so near, he had to leave his wife and children at home alone, with only their slaves to protect them.

The home was on Columbia street, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell.

"When the Yankees entered the yard Mrs. Thweatt became very much frightened, but one of the old slaves, put her arms around the mistress and said, 'Honey, we ain't goin' to let them hurt you'; but as Mrs. Thweatt was in a very delicate condition, she became ill, and it was necessary for her to leave her home, and to go to the home of a friend across the street. A Yankee officer escorted her, and she was made to walk under the Yankee's flag."

In an old letter written by Mrs. Thweatt, telling of the occurrence, she said that never in all her life did she feel so humiliated as when she walked under that flag.

Mr. Thweatt's letter continues: "After she left home, the Yankees then tried to see how much they could destroy and carry and give away. They took all the provisions, all the clothes of the family, crockery, silver knives and forks, etc., gave away the furniture to the Negroes, all the stock, and then after all this destruction, the Yankee General Blair, sent Mrs. Thweatt word that if she did not return home they would burn it.

She returned, and thereby saved the house and a little of the furniture. The rest of the furniture was returned to her by their own and neighbors' negroes."

Some of the slaves went off with the Yankees, but most of them remained faithful to their master. In all Mr. Thweatt estimated his loss about \$20,000.

He spoke of a great many others who suffered heavily from

the Yankees but said his place received the greatest damage of all. To quote his words "The Yankees did not burn the State House or Executive Mansion, but destroyed everything they could in these buildings except the portraits. These alone they respected. The old town, even up to this time, looks like some banquet hall deserted."

Record of the Baldwin Blues, Historical Treasure

Senator Howard Ennis, now a member of the House of Representatives from Baldwin County, has given to the Historical Museum of the Georgia State College for Women a tiny leather-bound volume six and a half by eight inches, which came originally from the home of Mr. G. W. Caraker, the Secretary of that famed military company, The Baldwin Blues. In recent years this company was disbanded and The Baldwin Blues are now incorporated in Battery D, 214th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) and are in foreign service. Lieutenant Colonel Jere Moore, of Milledgeville, is the commanding officer, but Milledgeville hearts still name and remember them as The Baldwin Blues, although their regimental insignia hangs on a wall at the Baldwin County Courthouse.

The company was organized in 1848, but this record begins in April, 1861. There are seventy names on the company list, with twenty names added later. In pencil on the flyleaf is "E. T. Alling joined command 5th of February, 1865." The record made 1861 begins thus: "Captain George Doles, elected Colonel to the 4th Georgia Regiment May 9th, 1861." The date of enlistment of each soldier is given and there is a list of those who were killed in the war, of those who died, of those who were promoted, of those who were transferred to other commands, and the names of two deserters. The eloquent letter of Brigadier General Robert G. Blouchence written to Virginians, Georgians, Louisianians, and South Carolinians on October 19th, 1861, is copied into it, closing with these words: "I am sure there will not be a report of your failure, but that, on the contrary, you Virginians, fighting for your country and families, will fight to the death—you Georgians will nobly sustain the reputation of

your brave fellow soldiers in other armies—you Louisianians will remember that you are the successors of those who fought at Chalmette—you Carolinians will emulate the conduct of your brothers at Bethel; all, all, will nobly fight and nobly die."

The complete itinerary of the company is given, from the day they left Milledgeville on the morning of April 26th, 1861, to the time when, on May 27th, they "marched from Camp Doles to Camp Jackson near Hoffler's Creek," in Virginia, to the scenes of battle.

The names of officers on the Muster Roll of The Baldwin Blues follow:

Captain George P. Doles	B. R. Herty
Lieutenants	Sergeant F. Shoenbien
Lieutenant L. H. Briscoe	Corporals
Lieutenant J. H. Caraker	Corporal E. P. Lane
Lieutenant Samuel McComb	Corporal Richard V. Jones
Sergeants	Corporal A. J. Cone
Sergeant Joseph Staley	Corporal Jas. Nelson
Sergeant C. Kramer	Corporal R. E. Gardner
Sergeant J. B. Fair	

Then follow the names of seventy men, with twenty names added in another handwriting.

MILLEDGEVILLE ODDS AND ENDS

From old newspapers, undated newspaper clippings pasted in old scrap books, autobiographies, books, and old letters, come many interesting facts concerning Milledgeville.

Some of them are here given:

The Milledgeville Academy

In 1807, December 10th, an Act was passed by the Georgia Legislature to set apart "in the square already set apart for public uses," one acre of land for the purpose of erecting a school house or academy." Writer's Note: This academy stood just East of the Presbyterian Church and a little farther back

from the street. The old filled-up well for years made a sunken spot for a canna bed in the church yard.

* * * * *

(From an old newspaper published in 1807.)

Samuel Buffington has established a ferry on the town commons, just below Holts, in sight of the Boat Yard.

He solicits his neighbors who have been so kind in assisting to clear out the roads, to cross gratis, and the balance of the community at half price.

His roads are like all other new ones, not clear of stumps but he will have the way made as good as possible in its new state.

The road to the ferry avoids that tremendous red hill which is so slippery in wet times and goes up gradually a sandy way, which is no further, it is presumed.

* * * * *

(From "The Aurora," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
July 14th, 1813)

The Milledgeville correspondent of this paper, quoted from Colonel Benjamin Hawkin's letter to the Creeks, as follows: "Take care how you make them (the American soldiers) your enemy. The thunder of their cannon, their rifles and their swords, will be more terrible than the works of your prophets. If you are friendly, you have nothing to fear.

If the white man is safe in your land, you are in no danger, and war with the white people, will be your ruin."

* * * * *

(From The New York Herald, June 29th, 1816)

"At a Squirrel Hunt, two miles west of Milledgeville, a few days past, one body of hunters headed by Mr. William Owens, the other by Mr. Arthur Redding, killed 566 squirrels—Mr. Owen's party had the advantage by 35."

(From "The Georgia Journal," Milledgeville,
December 17th, 1827)

March—Shooting

"A large buffalo will be shot for at my home on Friday 21st of this month."

Signed W. B. Hill.

* * * * *

An Advanced School Law

On December 19th, 1823, when George M. Troup was Governor, an Act was assented to, "To authorize the citizens of Baldwin County to establish common schools."

Writer's Note: Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University System of Schools in Georgia, declares that this law was the most enlightened school law of any State in the nation, at that date. The law allowed Baldwin County to establish common schools and five Commissioners were to be elected who were to serve without pay. The County was to be laid off in School Districts and the Commissioners were to levy county tax. The teachers were to be licensed by the Board of Commissioners and the schools were under the control of this Board.

The Commissioners were to take notice of any omissions of duty on the part of trustees or teachers.

The County Treasurer must give bond to the Commissioners for the receipt of all school money received from the tax collector.

All males from seven to eighteen years of age, and all females from six to thirteen years of age "shall be entitled to an equal participation in the advantages of the common schools in the districts in which they reside."

* * * * *

Another advanced law passed by Governor George M. Troup's administration, and allowed to be forgotten in Georgia, was the Act assented to December 19th, 1823, "to establish an office for recording the Births of the Citizens of this State, in each County of said State," and a fine was to be imposed upon the

Clerk of the Court of Ordinary if he failed to enter the record of a birth.

* * * * *

(From "The Journal" Milledgeville, June 9th, 1828)

"Gentlemen disposed to engage in the formation of an Anti-Duelling society in this part of the State, on the same principles and plan with those now existing in Charleston and Savannah, are requested to meet at Lafayette Hall, this afternoon at 4 o'clock."

* * * * *

*Independence Day Celebration in Milledgeville,
July 3, 1830*

(From "The Southern Recorder," Saturday,
June 26th, 1830)

The order of the day will be as follows:

1 gun at day-break

24 guns at sunrise

at 12 o'clock 1 gun

The procession will be formed at Mr. McComb's tavern and march to the Methodist Church in the order following:

The Clergy

Orator and Reader of the Day

The Governor and Presiding Officers of the day

Revolutionary Soldiers

State House Officers and Secretaries

Town Authorities

Committees

Citizens

In the same paper "The Committee of Arrangements invite the Revolutionary soldiers within the County of Baldwin to dine with their fellow citizens at Mrs. Allen's precisely at 2 o'clock."

(From "The Minutes of Mount Olive Church
in Baldwin County")

In 1831, a prominent citizen, in regular Church conference, made acknowledgment of his sin and promised that "he would not again transact his business at a gander-pulling."

* * * * *

(From "Torchlights of the Cherokees" by Robert
Sparks Walker)

"In 1832, when the missionaries Worcester and Butler were confined in the State Penitentiary, the following Cherokee Indians sent at one time a collection of thirty-eight dollars to show their sympathy.

Those who subscribed were Joseph Vann, five dollars; James Daniel, five dollars; John Ridge, five dollars; Richard Fields, five dollars; John Ross, one dollar; Elias Boudinot, one dollar; Georgia M. Lavender, two dollars; John Martyn, four dollars; Captain David McNair, five dollars."

* * * * *

Corinth Academy

In 1826, on December 14th, Corinth Academy was incorporated in Baldwin County.

The trustees named were Edmund Brantly, Josiah Matthews, Henry Densler, Benjamin Doles and James C. Watson.

Writer's Note: From the names of the trustees and from the position of their lands, one knows that this Academy was in the Western part of Baldwin County, but as yet, no one has been found who knows the actual site of it.

Lonicera Academy

On December 23rd, 1826, an Act was passed by the Georgia Legislature to incorporate Lonicera Academy in Baldwin County. The trustees named were James Lamar, William C. Carnes, Benjamin H. Reynolds, James Bonner and John A. Jones.

In "The Milledgeville Recorder," June 18th 1834, it was an-

nounced that there would be a "School for girls at Midway by Miss Apphia Thatcher. The building for the Male Department is well adapted to the convenience of the scholars. . . . The Trustees hope to be able during the present term to erect suitable rooms for the accommodation of the female branch of the school."

Writer's Note: Comparing these two quotations The Lonicer Academy must have been *The Male Academy of the Midway School*.

* * * * *

(From "Reminiscences of an old Georgia Lawyer"
—by Garnett Andrews)

Judge Dooly, who died in 1827, was a great wit. He had great contempt for, and impatience with all kinds of ostentation and foppery. He was taken sick in Milledgeville soon after the return of a new flock of young doctors had brought brass-heeled boots as the latest foot sensation. It was Dooly's misfortune to have as his physician, one of the newly imported doctors, brazenly shod, and to have a room at the head of the stairs at the tavern, where he could hear the "sounding brass" ring on every step from bottom to top. At the doctor's second visit, Dooly's nerves, responding to every tramp, as the doctor came up to his door, he exclaimed in anger and agony "ride in Doctor."

* * * * *

The Milledgeville Seminary

(From "The Southern Recorder" Milledgeville,
December 2nd, 1834)

"The Georgia Presbyterian Educational Society announces the establishment of a literary institution at Midway one and three-fourths mile from Milledgeville, to be known as The Milledgeville Seminary, Rev. C. P. Beman at the head.

Manual labor will be required for three hours daily. To open on the 3rd of June next.

Board in Private families \$100 per year.

Rev. C. W. Howard Chm. of Ex. Committee."

Adiel Sherwood in the fourth edition of his "Gazetteer of the State of Georgia," says "Oglethorpe University in its incipency was a manual labor school begun in 1835."

* * * * *

"The Southern Recorder," Milledgeville, December 22nd, 1835, announced that the "Scottsboro Female Academy" had been bought by Lucien and Victor LeTaste the former from Columbia, South Carolina, and that on "every Saturday evening the pupils will assemble for the practice of social vocal music, and on the first Saturday of every month, such assemblies will be open to the friends of the Institution."

Under the LeTastes, the name of the school was changed to "Georgia Female College," and in a book "Secondary Education in Georgia," by W. G. Boogher, the statement is made that the announcement of this school in "The Southern Banner," December 12th, 1836, of building a "Female Gymnasium for physical education," was the first instance that has been found of physical education with a gymnasium for girls.

Writer's Note: This advance in education makes two "firsts" in education for Baldwin County. Unfortunately each advance soon came to naught.

* * * * *

(From a letter about the Wedding of a Governor's Daughter)

On May 5th, 1843, in what was then called the saloon of the Mansion occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Ann McDonald to Colonel Alexander S. Atkinson, who was "aid on the Governor's staff." One historian declares that this was the only wedding in a Governor's family ever to be solemnized in the Mansion.

Anyway, a letter exists, written in charming intimate manner by a mother, Mrs. Baker, who was visiting her daughter in Milledgeville, and writing her letter to another daughter in the State.

The mother is pleased with the formality of the wedding invitation, but surprised at the informality of the invitation to

tea. She writes, "An invitation has this moment come to Miss Hamilton and Mr. B. and C. to the wedding tomorrow evening at the Governor's—his daughter marries Mr. Atkinson of Camden. I believe the Bishop is expected to perform the rite—what is very curious, I think, is that the boy brought the tickets in his hand among others, and asked me to take out Miss Hamilton's and presented 'Mr. and Mrs. McDonald's compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Baker and would be pleased to see them tomorrow evening at tea,' verbally delivered—very little form I think for the head of the State.

As you may have some curiosity about the ticket, it runs thus: "Governor and Mrs. McDonald ask the pleasure of your company on Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock. None but young company are invited except a few near neighbors."

* * * * *

*Baldwin County's Response to Governor Brown's Appeal
For One Million Dollars*

(From an old Milledgeville Scrap Book)

"Males and females assembled in the Representative Hall."

Dr. S. K. Talmadge, President of Oglethorpe University, offered prayer. The following National Hymn, "God Save the South," was sung with earnestness by the whole assembly standing.

God bless our Southern land!
God save the South!
Make us victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Spread Thy shield over us,
God save the South!

* * * * *

L. Carrington, Esq. read the appeal of Governor Brown to the citizens of Georgia. The "Milledgeville Silver Band" played "Dixie," and great enthusiasm manifested itself throughout the entire assembly.

Colonel A. H. Kenan, Representative to the Montgomery Congress, explained the Act of the Congress of the C. S. A.

relative to pledging the cotton crop for bonds of the Confederacy. He called upon the farmers present to subscribe. Colonel L. A. Jordan headed the subscription with one thousand bales. Others subscribed their *whole* crop, and no one less than half. Every farmer present subscribed.

Captain J. W. White offered the following resolution: *Resolved*: That Baldwin County will respond to the call of His Excellency, Governor Brown, relative to the raising of one million dollars, to aid in the defense of the Confederate States, and hereby pledges herself to pay into the State Treasury eighty-seven hundred and sixty dollars: her assessed *pro rata* of one million dollars: the same to be due and payable whenever His Excellency shall notify us that the million is subscribed to and agreed to *unanimously*.

Colonel William McKinley then addressed the meeting and stated that Governor Brown had headed the million dollar subscription with one thousand dollars and that Mrs. Brown had determined to have twelve hundred yards of cloth made into garments for the soldiers."

* * * * *

(From the Autobiographical papers of A. I. Butts)

During the War Between the States, Henry P. Gray and Arthur I. Butts formed a company to manufacture card backs for the State, making a contract to furnish all the backs that they could deliver at one dollar each.

They completed three hundred per day, receiving Confederate and State currency in payment. This work shop and mill was run until burned by the Yankees, November, 1864.

They also burned Butt's gin-house, barn and stable and carried away his horses and mules.

In 1865, he received the trunks which were sent by State Treasurer Jack Jones, containing valuable papers from the archives of the State. Captain Jones sent them secretly by "Rough" Williams and Jim Sherlock, who came at night. Captain Jones wrote him a note telling him if he (Jones) wrote a note to him wanting a bill of lumber, he must move the trunks to some other place.

Jones was arrested by the Yankees and kept a prisoner awhile in order that the papers might be obtained by the enemy, but Butts kept them until Governor Jenkins was in office after the surrender.

* * * * *

Wounded Soldiers At Oglethorpe University
(From "The Federal Union," March 31st, 1868)

"The Ladies' supper in behalf of maimed soldiers now educating at Oglethorpe University was a glorious success.

The authorities offer rooms and instruction free of charge to every maimed soldier of the State who will come to them. It is no charity, but rather a just claim."

* * * * *

Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger
(From "The Federal Union," 11th of July, 1868)

"At a meeting of the citizens of Milledgeville and its vicinity, Judge Iverson L. Harris was called to the chair. It was

"Resolved: That we deem it a duty of sheer justice to Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, whose office as Provisional Governor of Georgia has just terminated, to express to him upon the eve of his departure from our midst, our very high appreciation of his deportment while in office, marked as it was uniformly by candor, courtesy and kindness.

Colonel A. H. Kenan
Thomas W. White
Captain Arthur Butts
Judge Harris

The Joe Brown Pikes

(The quotation in this article is from The Atlanta Journal
July 1st, 1934)

The Joe Brown Pikes are no novelty in Baldwin County. A number of them are in Milledgeville at this day.

Though they were never used in warfare, the Governor's

proclamation concerning them is interesting. He said, "Our enemies have vastly superior numbers, but we have enough guns in the Confederacy to harbor a very large force, not large enough however for all our troops.

In this emergency, what should be done? I answer, use the Georgia pike, with an eight-foot shaft and a side knife, eighteen-inch blade, which weighs about three pounds.

Let every army have a large reserve armed with a good pike and a side knife to be brought upon the field with a shout of victory. . . . Hand to hand a pike has vastly the advantage over the bayonet, which itself, is only a sort of pike."

* * * * *

Milledgeville's Two Confederate Monuments 1868 and 1912

One reads in The Federal Union of December 31st, 1867: "The Ladies of the Soldiers Monument Association of Milledgeville, will give a supper at Newell Hall, Thursday night, the 2nd of January next, to raise funds to finish paying for the monument. The monument has arrived and they have on hand a part of the money for paying for it, and they wish to raise the balance, and want their friends to help them. Come and bring the dimes with you."

The monument referred to is the one in the city cemetery.

It was placed so early after the close of the war in 1865, that it bears no date whatever. Everyone then thought the date 1868, would be remembered forever! Mr. Thomas H. Whitaker was the speaker on this great occasion. Finally, after years had passed, in order that Milledgeville should not forget that this monument was placed on the square which contained the graves of a number of unknown soldiers who had died in hospitals here, a marble slab was attached to the monument with the inscription, "Our Unknown Dead," upon it. The monument was erected early in the year 1868.

The Second Confederate Monument

The Daughters of the Confederacy wished to erect a more impressive monument to the Confederate dead, and under Mrs.

J. E. Pottle, as President of the Chapter, erected the monument near the Post Office, at a cost of \$2,700.

It was dedicated on April 26th, 1912, and the patriotic address was made by Colonel Joseph E. Pottle.

* * * * *

Dr. Thomas F. Green
(From an old Scrap Book)

"The officers, attendants and employees of the State Lunatic Asylum have presented Dr. Thomas F. Green, Superintendent, with a handsome buggy and harness: a deserved compliment to a worthy gentleman."

* * * * *

"The Ladies Relief Society"
(From Mrs. Sarah Fort Milton's, "The Women of the Sixties")

A half block from the Mansion was Dr. Tomlinson Fort's home and in this home in the early days of the Confederacy, "The Ladies Relief Society" was formed and Mrs. Fort was named President. The headquarters for work was at her home. Shirts, underwear, socks, and even cartridges, were made there. When it came to the grey coats, "Mrs. Orme on Liberty Street had the only machine in town, and all the women went to her house to work on the grey jackets. They were cut out at the penitentiary and stiched on Mrs. Orme's machine and then taken home and finished."

The following story about Mrs. Orme appeared in "The Union Recorder" of Milledgeville:

"Mrs. Crawford was a very little girl indeed, the day when her Massachusetts mother went to the door and found there an immaculately groomed and white gloved gentleman who introduced himself as "Captain Henry Ward Beecher, sent by General Sherman to see that all the women had protectors in their homes." The gentleman was the nephew of the famous minister. Lifting her eyes to his, the mistress of the house said gently, "Whose son are you, Tom's or William's?" Shocked at finding

in a sleepy little Georgia town anybody who knew that much about his family, the captain inquired about her identity, and finding that she was a childhood friend of his father and uncle, said, "I will come myself to guard your house." And he did.

But that was no relief to the lady. For upstairs, in the attic, was hidden her son-in-law, Dr. James Alexander a distinguished young surgeon of the Confederacy, home to see his bride. The two officers of enemy armies spent that week under the same roof, the one unknowing, and the other protected in secret by those who loved him dearly."

* * * * *

Military Companies of Milledgeville

"Stat nominis umbra"

"The shadow of a name remains"

With the exception of the celebrated Baldwin Blues, now incorporated in Battery D, 214th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), and in the service overseas in World War II, Milledgeville's Military companies are almost forgotten. When they are forgotten by military men, the laity has small chance of remembering their names, even.

The names of some of them have been recovered from old Scrap Books and old newspapers.

The Baldwin Artillery

In "The Georgia Argus," Milledgeville, April 24th, 1810, it is announced that there is a "Vacancy in the Baldwin County Regiment,

Signed Thos. G. Collier, Adjutant
Lieutenant Colonel Holt."

In "The Georgia Argus" of August 1st, 1810, there is notice of "election for 1st and 2nd Lieutenant in The Baldwin Artillery. Jett Thomas, Captain."

* * * * *

The Georgia Volunteers

The Georgia Volunteers were organized and equipped for the

War of 1812, by Captain Tomlinson Fort, of Milledgeville, and a complete roster of the company exists. The officers were Captain Tomlinson Fort, Lieutenant A. B. Fannin, Ensign E. Hamilton.

Sergeants—Anderson Holt	Corporals—Wm. Rapean
Wilson Nasy	B. H. Sturges
Wm. Bivins	John Bozeman
Thos. A. Epps	E. M. Attaway

Then follow the names of thirty-eight privates.

* * * * *

The Baldwin Cavalry

In "The Southern Recorder," Milledgeville, February 16th, 1836, is a list of officers and men in The Baldwin Cavalry. The officers are:

A. H. Kenan, Captain
 John S. Stephens, 1st Lieutenant
 Thomas R. Huson, 2nd Lieutenant
 George W. Butts, 3rd Lieutenant
 John W. Scott, Cornet
 Edwin Harris, 1st Sergeant
 Oliver P. Bonner, 2nd Sergeant
 William Dunn, 3rd Sergeant
 James L. Boyton, 4th Sergeant
 Dr. Edmund McGhee, Surgeon
 Valentine Carter, Bugleman.

The names of sixty-five privates follow.

* * * * *

The Baldwin Volunteers

In "The Southern Recorder," Milledgeville, May 3rd, 1836, it is announced that "The Baldwin Volunteers under the command of Colonel Gaither took up their march for Columbus, Georgia."

On August 22nd, 1861, at Camp Bartow, Manassas Junction,

Virginia, a Milledgeville soldier writes "I was at a meeting of the Baldwin Volunteers this evenng."

* * * * *

The Metropolitan Greys, 1845
(autograph list of members)

In the Historical Museum of the Georgia State College for Women is the book of the Secretary W. R. Bivins which is his "Receipt Book," in which are forty-five names in autograph. All names are dated "Milledgeville" and most of them are for the year 1845. A sample record is as follows: "Received from the officers of The Metropolitan Greys by W. R. Bivins, secretary of the company, one musket, one bayonet, one uniform coat, cap and plume, one dress cartouche, one bayonet, scabbard and belt plate, also one brush and picker, one cartouche box, bayonet, scabbard and belts, and belt plate, one wiper and screw driver, all of which I promise to keep with care and return to said officers upon leaving the company."

* * * * *

The Governor's Horse Guards and the Baldwin Blues, Junior
(From an old Scrap Book)

For several days this company has been encamped in the vicinity, in order to prepare the new members for efficient service, and on Saturday afternoon they took their departure for the seat of war.

A large number of citizens collected opposite McComb's Hotel where the "Guards" had formed into line and orders were taken.

The Rev. Dr. Talmadge, President of the Oglethorpe University, delivered a beautiful address to the Corps and closed with a prayer for their safety and success.

The Baldwin Blues, Junior were out in full uniform and escorted the Guards some distance from town when leave was taken of the Cavalry who proceeded in gallant style on the long journey before them.

It is understood that they will join the Brigade camp of Gen-

eral Phillips near Marietta, where they will remain a few weeks to perfect themselves in drill.

They are a noble looking corps, and many of our principal citizens, distinguished for science, worth, and intelligence, belong to the "Guards," and all of them will represent Georgia with good effect in the day of battle.

* * * * *

Departure of the Baldwin Blues

Mrs. Sarah Fort Milton, in a newspaper article "Incidents from Milledgeville and the Women of the Sixties," tells of the departure of The Baldwin Blues from Milledgeville as follows: "It was a scene I can never forget—the drum could scarcely be heard. Three thousand people were weeping. Everybody cried and through the weeping crowd the boys passed, tears running from their manly cheeks.

Later companies did not have this demonstration of tears. The people seemed to get accustomed to the war. There comes a time when the heart bleeds, but the eyes are dry."

* * * * *

The Myrick Volunteers

Stith Parham Myrick, born March 7th, 1815, in Baldwin County, began his business career at sixteen years of age.

He was appointed Brigadier General of the Georgia Militia, by Governor Crawford, and during the War Between the States, he raised and equipped a company of his fellow County people, which company was called "The Myrick Volunteers."

The officers were Captain Charles A. Conn, 1st Lieutenant T. F. Newell, 2nd Lieutenant C. M. Attaway, 3rd Lieutenant I. N. McCrary.

Sergeants:

- 1st Lucius S. Greene
- 2nd Joseph H. Smith
- 3rd M. S. Pitman
- 4th Henry S. Thomas
- 5th Henry E. Forsyth

Corporals:

- 1st Wm. A. Fair
- 2nd John J. Wootten
- 3rd Thos. B. Moore
- 4th John W. Hardison

The names of seventy-two soldiers follow.

"Mrs. Joe Brown's Boys"
(From Avery's History of Georgia)

This company was organized in Fannin County, Georgia and Mrs. Brown wife of the Governor, in recognition of the compliment paid her, outfitted the company, and sent a suit of clothes to each soldier.

* * * * *

Baldwin County's Patriotism

In every war, Baldwin County men have figured, though of course, not to the extent they figured in the War Between the States when the South was invaded, or as they figure in World War II.

Baldwin County men fought in the Indian wars, in the Mexican War, in the Confederate War, in the Spanish-American War, in World War I, and now in World War II.

In World War I, the boys who lost their lives from Baldwin County were:

William Singleton Morris	Furman F. Lee
James Franklin Little	Fleming DuB. Vaughan
Eddie I. Brown	Joseph Woodrow Wood
Robt. Lee Roberson	Thomas Howard Huff
Morris Vinson	Isaac Newton Maxwell

In honor of them sixty memorial trees were planted. Some were planted at almost every school house in the county. The Morris-Little Unit No. 6, of The American Legion, is a memorial to two of them.

Men and women sold bonds, made five-minute speeches and interested themselves in Red Cross activities.

In World War II, larger numbers of both white and Negro soldiers are slipping away each week. Rationing has come to the people and no one complains.

Large organizations accomplish bond selling campaigns for the Government, the Red Cross is active, Northern men and women receive their war-training in the South and all are hopeful of a complete victory.

The New York Times' Article, entitled "Our Flags come Home," is pertinent to today, although General Lee surrendered seventy-eight years ago.

The author of the article says: "Some of those flags were made by pretty young ladies in crinoline and presented while the bands played and hopes ran high. . . . You seem to know those young ladies and those young soldiers—and they aren't so different from today's boys in the GI suits, and the girls they go around with.

"That war was a dark and terrible valley of death, and the indignities inflicted on the conquered afterward were darker and more terrible still. Some of the boys who carried the bright flags into action were killed, some died of camp diseases and wounds, some lived on in poverty.

"Even after three-quarters of a century and more it is not pleasant to think of it all, with the lives of men and women tattered just as the battle flags were.

"But this healing fact remains. Honor fought on both sides. The memory of Lee and Jackson is as truly an American memory as that of Lincoln and Grant.

"And this year's invasion of the South by hundreds of thousands of Yankee troops adds up to something good and friendly for the united nation.

"But let us look another three-quarters of a century ahead. Do we see Russia sending back the swastika banners taken in front of Stalingrad? Do we see the French returning the flags they will wrest from Nazi hands when the great retreat in the west begins?

"To ask such questions is to answer them. Our worst of wars carried its own redemption. The Lost Cause was noble in defeat. Neither eight decades nor eight centuries will lend nobility to the enemy we unitedly confront today."

CHAPTER XII

MILLEDGEVILLE'S CROWN HER TWO COLLEGES

Georgia Military College

Washington, in the District of Columbia, was laid out for the capital of the Nation, and Milledgeville was laid out for the permanent capital of the State of Georgia.

The capture of Washington, which was partly burned by the enemy in the War of 1812, did not ruin it, and the capture of Milledgeville which was partly burned by the enemy in 1864, did not ruin it; but in Reconstruction days in 1868, the carpet-bag government moved the capital to Atlanta. Then it was the belief of all that Milledgeville was ruined. The town newspapers, of course, protested against the removal, and so did the newspapers in many sections of the State, but all to no avail. "The Macon Telegraph and Messenger" said, "The removal to Atlanta from its ancient site, the geographical center of the State, will continue to be agitated until the question is finally disposed of at the ballot box. The change was made not at the instance of the people, but as one of a series of wrongs and usurpations inflicted jointly by Federal satraps and a fraudulently chosen carpet-bag Legislature.

Georgia never will be herself again until she repudiates and spits upon every such act of unauthorized sovereignty and domination."

In 1877, the issue was decided and Atlanta was retained as the capital of the State.

The glory and the honor of the old capital had departed, seemingly forever.

It was then that Milledgeville citizens looking ahead, started the town towards the destiny of her prophetic name. The town was named for John Milledge and the County was named for Abraham Baldwin. Could any town or any county claim more distinguished namesakes in the line of education? John Milledge was ever active in promoting the welfare of Georgia. He gave,

at his own personal expense, the tract of land on which is situated the University of Georgia.

Abraham Baldwin came to Savannah at the close of the Revolutionary War, and within three months was elected to the State Legislature. He rendered invaluable service in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, but Georgians love him for his leadership in suggesting the establishment of the University of Georgia, and in writing the charter for it.

In the Acts of the Georgia Legislature, 1878-1879, there was named a new college to be formed at Milledgeville and this excerpt, is copied from The Act (number 257): "to establish the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College," and "to commit and lend the State House and Square, the Executive Mansion and premises, and the Penitentiary Square and appurtenances, at Milledgeville, to the State University for that purpose."

In 1879, in "The Union Recorder" of Milledgeville, appeared the modest story about the new school. It reads as follows, "The Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College was organized Wednesday by the following faculty:

President—W. S. Dudley of Cuthbert,
John E. Witherspoon, Athens,
Preparatory Department—Mrs. Mary E. Herty,
Milledgeville,
Primary Department—Miss Carrie Fair,
Milledgeville.

"Of Dr. Dudley we can only say that we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him. He was at the time of his election, Professor of Physical Science in The Southwest Georgia Agricultural College at Cuthbert, Georgia, of which Mr. V. T. Sanford is President and Professor of Mathematics.

"He comes to us with a high endorsement from President Sanford and other gentlemen well known in the South, both as a military man and late the head of an institution in North Carolina, but at present, president of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

"These endorsements were satisfactory to the Board of Trustees and we doubt not they have made a wise selection of their president.

"Of Professor Cone, we can speak confidently. We have known him for years, and the best testimonial that we can offer in his behalf is that when he closed his school in this city he had over one hundred pupils. He is a most acceptable teacher, and has given so far as we have heard, all of his patrons in this city and county universal satisfaction.

"Professor Witherspoon is a young man who graduated from the University of Georgia in 1877. He came to us highly endorsed by such men as William Rutherford, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Georgia, Professor Charbonnier of the same University, and Rev. C. W. Lane, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Athens.

"Of Mrs. Mary E. Herty we can say that she is a most successful teacher of girls and eminently qualified.

"Miss Carrie Fair has taught what is known as an infant school, in this city for a number of years, and in her place has given general satisfaction."

The school opened January 19th, 1880, with two hundred and nineteen students.

The first Board of Trustees consisted of C. P. Crawford, J. A. Green, D. B. Sanford, A. Joseph, S. A. Whitaker, R. C. Humber, J. N. Moore, L. Carrington, F. C. Furman, and Samuel Walker.

The Presidents of the College from that day to this are W. S. Dudley, O. M. Cone, W. F. Cook, General D. H. Hill, Major J. C. Lines, Colonel J. C. Woodward, W. E. Reynolds, O. O. Horton, J. H. Mashburn, K. T. Alfriend, J. N. Haddock, Dr. E. T. Holmes, G. R. Roach, and Colonel J. H. Jenkins.

In 1900, the name of the college was changed by the State Legislature to "Georgia Military College."

In 1932, it became a Junior College and an Honor Military Academy with an officer detailed by the United States Government as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Before this time the Military officer has been termed Commandant of Cadets.

Besides the newly built old capitol building, there are three other new buildings—the Gymnasium, Vinson Hall, and the Ceramics Building.

Distinguished graduates like Dr. Charles Herty, Mr. George G. Crawford, and Hon. Carl Vinson, have come from this school and the Georgia Military College boasts that there are more Milledgeville men in the army reserves than men from any town in the United States, figuring on a per capita basis, and also that there are more Milledgeville men in the service, figuring on the same basis.

With the builders of the College, Milledgeville people agree with General Douglas A. MacArthur who says that

On these friendly fields,
Are sown the seeds,
That on other fields,
In other days,
Will bring victory.

The Georgia State College for Women

The Georgia Legislature, in 1889, provided a bill for the establishment of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, which College was opened in 1891. It grew rapidly and in 1917, the Legislature changed its charter, making it a four-year institution and giving to it the power to grant degrees. The first degrees were granted in 1921, and in 1922, the Legislature changed the name to the "Georgia State College for Women."

In 1931, the Legislature placed it and all others of the state-supported higher institutions of learning, under a single board of regents.

Throughout its whole career, the College has been fortunate in its leadership. The four men who have served as Presidents, have all been men of vision and energy. They have all been builders for the future. Their names are household words with the thousands of Georgia girls who have been fortunate enough to enter its doors. They are Dr. J. Harris Chappell, Dr. Marvin M. Parks, Dr. Jasper Luther Beeson, and Dr. Guy H. Wells.

Dr. Wells serves at present, and during his administration four beautiful buildings have been added to the College plant.

The graduates of this college serve literally around the world in their varied professions.

In speaking of The Georgia State College for Women, credit is always given to Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson for suggesting to her Governor-husband the need of such a College in Georgia.

Having had so large a student body, and so faithful a corps of teachers, one can say of this college as did William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when he said of the Smithsonian Institution, "It is a fundamental article of faith with the Institution that the value of knowledge increases with the number of people who share in it. For it has no significance except in relation to human beings; and the more of these it lifts to view a broader horizon the more tolerant and understanding will become the collective human mind. And knowledge is like seed in this—the greater the quantity sown, the greater will be the yield."

Having had a Teacher Training School from the first, and believing that teaching is a trustee-ship, the college representatives would agree with the idea that "We are confronted now with decisions that will determine the kind of citizens who will inherit this country of ours. We must keep constantly before us the fact that children cannot delay the growing-up process. What they will be they are now becoming."

In picturing to the State the beauty of Milledgeville wearing her crown of today, it was Harry Stillwell Edwards who suggested an inscription for her future monument. It was this: "The Past in her Heart; the Future in her Arms," and he added "For such is Milledgeville."

CHAPTER XIII

EPILOGUE

Moravian Mission At Spring Place and Red Clay Council Ground

A brilliant pianist in her concert for Appreciation Hour this year, played feelingly the selections from the old masters, as numbered on the printed programs. After the applause at the end, she appeared again, and said, "On this program I have played for you the music that I love. I now wish to play for you a selection which is very difficult, but because it is difficult, and I have learned it, I wish to play it for you."

The writer of these stories offers here her excuse for an additional story. It is because the story is beautiful and also because children sometimes say, "Tell us some more about the Indians"; and this is a Cherokee Indian story, while the others have been about the Creeks. However, Milledgeville does play a part at the very end of the Cherokee drama in Georgia in which Governors Gilmer and Lumpkin were concerned, and when a Milledgeville man John W. A. Sanford, guarded the North Georgia gold mines, and another Milledgeville man, Colonel A. H. Kenan was aide to General Winfield Scott.

And lastly, there is a saying of Confucius: "If you are building a mountain, and stop before the last basketful of earth has been placed on the summit, you have failed of your purpose; but if you have placed but one basketful of earth, and keep on, you are really building a mountain."

The writer is keeping on by placing the second basketful of earth on the summit of the mountain.

This story deals with the Cherokee Indians, before a part of the Cherokee Nation became Cherokee County, Georgia, and before Cherokee County was divided up into ten other counties.

The two sites concerned are near each other and both were in old Murray County, though Whitfield now claims one of them.

The Moravian Mission At Spring Place

This Georgia story begins in 1801, though the prelude to it begins in 1799, when two Moravian missionaries after much correspondence, came to Tellico in the Cherokee Nation, which was in the State of Tennessee, to tell the Indians at their great council, of their desire to preach the Word of God to the Cherokees and to instruct them in the useful arts. But they arrived too late. They missed the great council where one hundred chiefs and four thousand Cherokees were assembled to receive gifts from the United States government.

On September 23rd, 1800, they were more fortunate but this time there were present only thirty Chiefs and a smaller number of Indians. The names of the missionaries were Abraham Steiner and Charles Frederick de Schweinitz, both coming from Salem, North Carolina.

At the Council meeting at Tellico, Charles Hicks, the Cherokee Interpreter, became interested and said, "If the lower towns will not take these people, we 'pipe-makers' will receive them." Steiner replied, according to the historian Edmund Schwarze, "that he would as lief go to the 'pipe-makers and frog-eaters' as to the others." The Upper Cherokees were called "pipe-makers and frog-eaters." At the close of the meeting, the Upper Chiefs came and shook hands with the missionaries, while the missionaries had to go to the Lower Chiefs and shake hands with them.

On the last day of the Council meeting at Tellico, James Vann, a half-breed Cherokee chief, rich, reckless and influential, who had heard the missionaries make their appeal, invited them to stay among his people and to visit them at his home, which was two miles north of Spring Place, Georgia.

James Vann, though not a Christian, proved himself a valuable patron saint of the missionaries, as long as he lived.

He bought from one Brown, his farm named "Spring Place," and sold it to the missionaries for what it cost him, twenty dollars.

He took his Negro slaves and six teams and helped the missionaries plant their field of corn. On the day the corn-plant-

ing was finished, May 20th, 1801, Vann left with Steiner for the talk at Ustinali, eighteen miles distant. The day was warm, and when they arrived they found the seventy Chiefs sitting and fanning themselves with turkey wings.

Charles Hicks, the Interpreter, had a task in explaining to the Chiefs the title of the Mission Society, which was "The Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen." The historian says he finally substituted "Indians" for "Heathen."

At another Council meeting this year at Southwest Point, James Vann accompanied Steiner, and they made a visit to the United States Commissioners, General Wilkinson, Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens. They met also Colonel Return J. Meigs, the beloved Indian Agent.

General Wilkinson addressed the Council, and on that day asked permission to run roads through the Nation, saying: "Brothers: Your white brothers who live at Natchez, at Nashville, and in South Carolina, are very far moved from each other and have complained to your father that the roads by which they move are narrow and are obstructed by fallen timber with rivers and creeks which prevent them from pursuing their lawful business with his red children and with each other."

"Brothers: To remove these difficulties and to accommodate you his red children as well as his white children, your father is desirous to open these roads but as they pass over the lands of his red children, he first asks their consent to the measure."

Chief Doublehead, speaking for the chiefs, replied: "When you first made these settlements there were paths which answered for them. The road you propose, we do not wish to have made through our country."

It was years before the roads were built, but one of them started at Tellico and ran Southwest to Spring Place, then by Jasper and Gainesville to Athens, Georgia. Another one was made to connect Ross' Landing at Chattanooga, with Spring Place.

A description of the "Spring Place" of one hundred and forty-two years ago, reads exactly as one would describe it today. There were three bold springs gushing from lime-stone beds. There was a forty-acre field of cleared land, rich red, in color,

which land even in 1801, had been producing crops of corn for thirty years. The timber growth is the same and the clover and grass the same as they are today.

The first Christian service in what is now Murray County, Georgia, was held on May 10th, 1801, at James Vann's plantation for his Negro slaves and Abraham Steiner conducted it. James Vann helped the missionaries build a hut on their land at Spring Place, and they moved in on July 13th, 1801. By the light of pine knots they consecrated the place at the beginning of their service, renewing their consecration each day with the devoted Christian sacrifice of their lives.

The text the missionaries used on that first memorable night was: "I will make thy name to be remembered in all generations; therefore shall the people praise Thee for ever and ever."

School opened at the Mission March 26th, 1802, and James Vann's youngest daughter Sally, was the first pupil; his niece Polly Vann was the second.

Picture this scene in the Cherokee Nation at Spring Place at the Mission, on the first Sunday of Advent, 1805; a motto in gold letters "Christ is born," adorns the wall; the Indian children's songs, which have been translated from the German into English by Mrs. Gambold, the teacher, are accompanied by an organ (built by a musical missionary,) and there are genuine wax candles, supplied by Mrs. Gambold through her self-denial.

It was in 1805 that Mr. Gambold after an absence of several years, returned to Spring Place with his brilliant wife who as Anna Rosina Kliet, had served as Lady Principal at the Moravian school at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. She labored at Spring Place patiently, lovingly, and successfully until in 1821, when her sweet Christian spirit was called home. Her body was laid away in the orchard at the Mission beside the body of her first convert, Margaret Vann, widow of James Vann, who when she died, was Mrs. Crutchfield.

The record of Mrs. Gambold's death, in the September number of the Missionary Herald of 1821, reads: "February 19th Dr. Butler left us to visit Mrs. Gambold. February 20th Dr. Butler returned (to Brainerd) and brought the mournful tid-

ings of the death of Mother Gambold ten minutes before his arrival. That pious, humble, devoted missionary is no more. We weep, we mourn, we rejoice."

At a later date, was brought to the same mission burial ground, the body of Charles Hicks, who was the second Christian convert at Spring Place. When he died, he was Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. His ambition after he became a Christian, was to lead his nation into the knowledge of Christ. Following is his translation into English of The Lord's Prayer:

"Our Father, resident in the firmament,
Unblemished be thy name:
Thy Kingdom come, Thy word will be done
Here on earth as is done in the firmament.
Give us this day our daily food: pity us
Of our misdeeds as we pity them that do us wrong.
Do not lead us into danger, but assist us from it,
For thine is the Kingdom, great is Thy mind.
Thy beatitudes without end."

On his death bed he asked to be taken to Spring Place for burial, and six Christian Cherokees were his pallbearers. The Government headstone at his grave reads "Captain Charles Hicks, Colonel Gideon Morgan's Regiment C. Indians, War of 1812."

In 1809, Colonel Meigs, the Indian Agent, received from the United States Government one hundred dollars for the Mission. Later when the Government approved a fund of \$10,000 for the improvement of the Indians, the allowance was increased to two hundred and fifty dollars per year. This money was expended for schools and missionaries.

In 1809, the Missionary establishment at Spring Place consisted of two, twenty by eighteen feet log buildings, a story and a half high and a little cabin.

The school had distinguished visitors and all paid tribute to Mrs. Gambold.

"Buck" whose surname was Waytee, was one of the pupils, and in 1818, he and Leonard Hicks were sent to the Seminary

at Cornwall, Connecticut, which seminary was conducted by the Congregationalists for heathen youths. "Buck" was adopted by Elias Boudinot, United States patriot and benefactor, and he took his patron's name, and rendered brilliant service to his nation. He was the editor of "The Cherokee Phoenix" beginning the publication February 21st, 1828.

In 1819, three other Cherokee youths went to the Seminary. In the course of time there were eight.

By 1819, there were four missionary establishments in the Cherokee Nation, the first at Spring Place, the second at Brainerd, Tennessee, thirty miles west of Spring Place, the third at Tallony, thirty miles east of Spring Place and the fourth in North Carolina.

It seemed to the Cherokees that there was found "an open door and effectual." The influence of Spring Place had extended through the Nation.

It was not until November 14th, 1819, that the Church at Spring Place was dedicated. It was a day of great rejoicing. It was erected under Mr. Gambold's supervision, and an Ode written by Mrs. Gambold was used in the dedicatory service.

This Church was used as the Courthouse of Murray County after the United States Government had removed the Cherokees to the West. There are people in Murray and in the surrounding counties who remember having seen this building.

And now in 1821, came the miracle of the ages, when the illiterate Sequoia, invented the Cherokee alphabet of eighty-six characters. In two years time, one-half the nation could read in their own language.

With "Buck," now named Elias Boudinot, as editor, and S. A. Worcester, as publisher and translator at New Echota, the capital, and with the Bible as a text book, no nation ever surpassed the Cherokees in the progress they made in the few years allowed them.

It is not in the province of this paper to tell how the Utopian dream of the Cherokees was shattered nor how the State of Georgia continually urged upon the United States Government the keeping of the compact of 1802. It is the purpose of this

paper to tell of the glory that was old Spring Place's, in North Georgia, when it held the Moravian Mission.

On the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the founding of this Mission the Dalton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marked the site, and the writer of these stories was the speaker on that day.

Red Clay Council House

Part I

One of the most beautiful Georgia history stories is that of the preservation through many years, of a log house at old Red Clay, two miles north of the present village of Cohutta, Georgia. This house was carefully preserved until a few years ago, when it was torn down.

As long as the owners of the "big-house" held the property, the log house was safe and the story of its preservation is interesting. It is a story that is absolutely authentic and one that Georgians should know.

It is told by Mr. J. R. Huff, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is confirmed by his niece, Miss M. L. Huff, of Dalton, Georgia, and by her mother, who in 1935, was eighty-one years of age.

The history of the log house is known by others also.

Mr. Huff's description carries one back to other days. It begins thus:

"My father's house to which you refer, was built by him in 1840, before I was born. At that time there were many large trees in the yard and I remember distinctly some of the poplars from whose roots grew up sprouts that were used quite effectively by my mother.

"The building that is there now is merely a shell of the old place, which my father built. It was two stories with an upper and lower porch running the entire length of the house which was built in the old-fashioned L shape.

"Robert Sparks Walker, my fellow-townsmen, was right in his assertion that the *old Council House was in Georgia*.

"It was there in 1840, when my father acquired the property and built his house, and it was to him and my mother, a sort

of sacred spot, because my mother had played with Indian children, having been born at Spring Place, Murray County, in 1826. My grandfather was an intimate friend of John Ross, whose home is still standing at Rossville, Georgia, which is, as you know, near Chattanooga. My grandfather helped with the removal of the Cherokee Indians to their nation which is now the State of Oklahoma.

"Several years after the removal of these Indians, one of them, an educated man came to see my father, in the name of his people, to thank him for the care of the Council House and thank him also for not allowing any of the Indian graves on his property to be opened by relic hunters."

Could any story be more vivid? The preservers of the "Council House" were James Hervey Huff, born 1818, died 1890, and his seventeen-year-old bride, Margaret McGaughey, of Spring Place, Georgia. She was the daughter of William McGaughey and Hannah Varnell.

After the departure of the Cherokees, Hannah Varnell, who had played with Indian children, lived in the Joseph Vann house, at Spring Place. She and her playmates used to "dress up" in the clothes of Chief Vann—rich silks and satins from Paris, which were found in a chest in the attic.

In another letter, Mr. Huff thus described the log house, always called "The Council House":

"There has been considerable controversy as to the original site of the old Council House at Red Clay. I was born in 1870 and my memory goes back very easily sixty years. My father's store was within three feet of the State line on the Georgia side. The large dwelling house was perhaps one hundred and fifty feet from the store on the South side, which was of course in Georgia. This Council House was possibly seventy-five feet Southwest of the store, and approximately the same distance from the dwelling.

"My father settled at Red Clay in 1840, and when he built his home and store and enclosed the property with a white picket fence that *old log Council House* was on the ground and was never moved. I do know, however, that my mother used it for an extra room but never for a smokehouse. She kept two big beds

in it. It had a large fireplace of stone, and I have slept in it many, many nights as a child.

"I am inclined to think that some would-be historians are confused about the location of Red Clay, because, as I have told you, the village is so close to the line. When the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad was built, my father gave the builders six miles of air line right of way and they built the depot about twenty-five feet from the line on the Tennessee side.

"The Council House was built of heavy logs and covered with rived oak boards. My father kept the roof in good repair and it had stood in perfect condition to the best of my recollection until my father moved his family away from the place, which was about 1881 or 1882; however, we did not leave the neighborhood for many years after that period.

"I would roughly estimate this Council House as being about twenty by twenty-five feet. I am pretty sure that my father had the floor put in after he acquired the property and that was all the change that was made in the property."

Some have wondered about the small size of the Council House. The United States Government would send officers with soldiers to see that correct representations were made also to maintain order at the councils. The State of Georgia sent soldiers also, for the same reason. The Indians for large crowds, erected "shades" or bush arbors, and one fancies that the log house was used by the Government agents and thus became designated as the Council House.

In October, 1835, when John Howard Payne attended the Council meetings as the guest of Chief John Ross, the members of the Georgia Guard who were present with many other soldiers, saw how very easy it would be to kidnap these two men from just across the State line; which thing they did, and imprisoned them at Spring Place, for a short while. This was because both men were opposed to the removal of the Cherokees to the West.

Our State of Georgia had to apologize for this act of the Georgia Guard to the State of Tennessee, for Governor Cannon

complained to Governor Schley "about the occurrence near or about the line dividing Georgia and Tennessee."

It is known definitely that councils were held at Red Clay in the distant past though no one knows when the log Council House was built. All one man remembered was that "the ends of the logs were hacked off with a blunt instrument, and ran out about a foot beyond the corner of the room."

In November, 1818, the missionary Ard Hoyt of the Brainerd Mission, spent the night at the home of Charles Hicks, at Red Clay, before attending the council meeting the next day.

We have a description also, of Charles Hicks' home at Red Clay in Emmett Starr's "Early History of the Cherokees": "The house is of hewn logs, is twenty-six by twenty-eight feet, two stories high, with a double piazza the whole length of the house, ornamented with hand rails and banisters and covered with a good roof of shingles."

As early as the year 1817, Elias Cornelius (according to Starr), says "Charles Hicks speaks the English language better than one-half of the whites and writes an easy hand. For thirty years he has been an interpreter for the United States Government. A man of integrity and intelligence."

Red Clay, Former Council Ground of the Cherokee Indians

Part II

The story of the preservation of what was called "The Council House" on the Georgia side of the Georgia-Tennessee line, has been given.

The name remains, though the log house is gone. On the Tennessee side, was the beautiful spring called today, the Council spring.

Each was so called on account of its nearness to or actual inclusion in the council ground. Georgians should familiarize themselves with their State's history. Georgians have made it, and Georgians have written it. We may have it first hand. Others too, have written it. James Mooney in his 19th Annual Report of American Ethnology, tells of the location of Red Clay thus: In August of this year (1834), another council was held at Red

Clay, southeastward from Chattanooga and just within the Georgia line."

Mooney also gave the Cherokee derivation of Red Clay and again described its position: Elawa diyi, Red-earth place, from Ela, earth, wadi, brown or red paint, and yi, the locative—"a former council ground, known in history as Red Clay, at the site of the present village of that name, in Whitfield, Georgia, adjoining the Tennessee line." No language could be plainer, and it is re-enforced by many Georgia historians.

On the large map of C. C. Royce in his "Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution," Red Clay is placed on the Georgia side, and he writes of it accordingly.

There are no greater authorities than Royce and Mooney.

As has been said before, there were ten Georgia Counties erected from the Cherokee land which were surveyed in 1835. (Act of December, 1834.) From these surveys new Georgia maps were made, and five of these Georgia maps are in The Library of Congress. Each one has on it, on the Georgia side of the Georgia-Tennessee line the words; "Red Clay, Council Ground." The dates of these maps are 1847, 1848, 1854, 1859 and one large map is not dated. There could be no better historical data. This of course does not prove that the council ground did not extend across the line into Tennessee.

Georgians do not insist that every council was held on the Georgia side though there was no reason why any one of them should be held entirely on Tennessee ground, except the wish of Chief John Ross. The four large councils held at Red Clay in 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, were for the purpose of considering the offer of the United States Government to purchase all the Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi and remove the Cherokees to lands west of that river. John Ross became so incorrigible that President Andrew Jackson wrote to Brigadier General John E. Wool, in command of the Army of East Tennessee in the Cherokee Nation, "You will caution John Ross from calling a council of the Cherokee people with the view of opposing or altering the treaty. He knows that there will be no further negotiation on the subject; that the Cherokees are to

emigrate in two years from the ratification of the treaty and will be obliged to go within that period; that the collisions between them and the whites have been too long continued for the gratification of himself at the expense of the poor of the Nation."

With all of Georgia's harsh laws, made to compel the Cherokees to emigrate to the West, she never forbade a council meeting when a land cession was the order of the day.

A portion of an Act passed by the Georgia Legislature December 20th, 1828, reads as follows: "And be it further enacted that it shall not be lawful for any person or body of persons, by arbitrary power, or under colour of any pretended rule, ordinance, law or custom of said nation, to prevent or offer to prevent or deter any Indian, headman, chief or warrior of said nation residing within the chartered limits of this State, from selling or ceding to the United States for the use of Georgia, the whole or part of said territory, or to prevent or offer to prevent any Indian, headman, chief or warrior of said nation residing as aforesaid, from meeting in council or treaty any commissioner or commissioners on the part of the United States for any purpose whatsoever." (Dawson's Compilation of Georgia Laws.) The literature, more than the laws, will interest school boys and girls, and there are Georgia authors.

Read Joel Chandler Harris' "Stories of Georgia," (p. 222) and then read the entire story (pp. 216-226).

Read White's "Historical Collections of Georgia," (pp. 147-148).

Read Evan's "History of Georgia," (p. 222).

Read the entire story in Battey's "History of Rome and Floyd County," (pp. 43-91).

Read Wilson Lumpkin's "Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia." (Vol. II, pp. 10, 16, 76.)

Read Lucian Knights', "Landmarks, Memorials, and Legends." (Vol. II, pp. 1034-1035.)

Red Clay Marker

On Sunday, November 10th, 1935, the Georgia Society Sons of the American Revolution, and the Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a marker on the Red Clay Council Ground near the site of the old Council House.

Judge Malcom Tarver, Congressman from the Seventh Georgia District, made the address, and Mrs. John Daniel of Savannah, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, presided.

The American Legion Band, of Dalton, besides the usual patriotic music, played Indian airs. The marker is a large granite five-ton boulder with Indian-head bronze tablet attached. It reads,

"Ela-wa-diyi—Red Earth place—a former Council ground of the Cherokee Indians

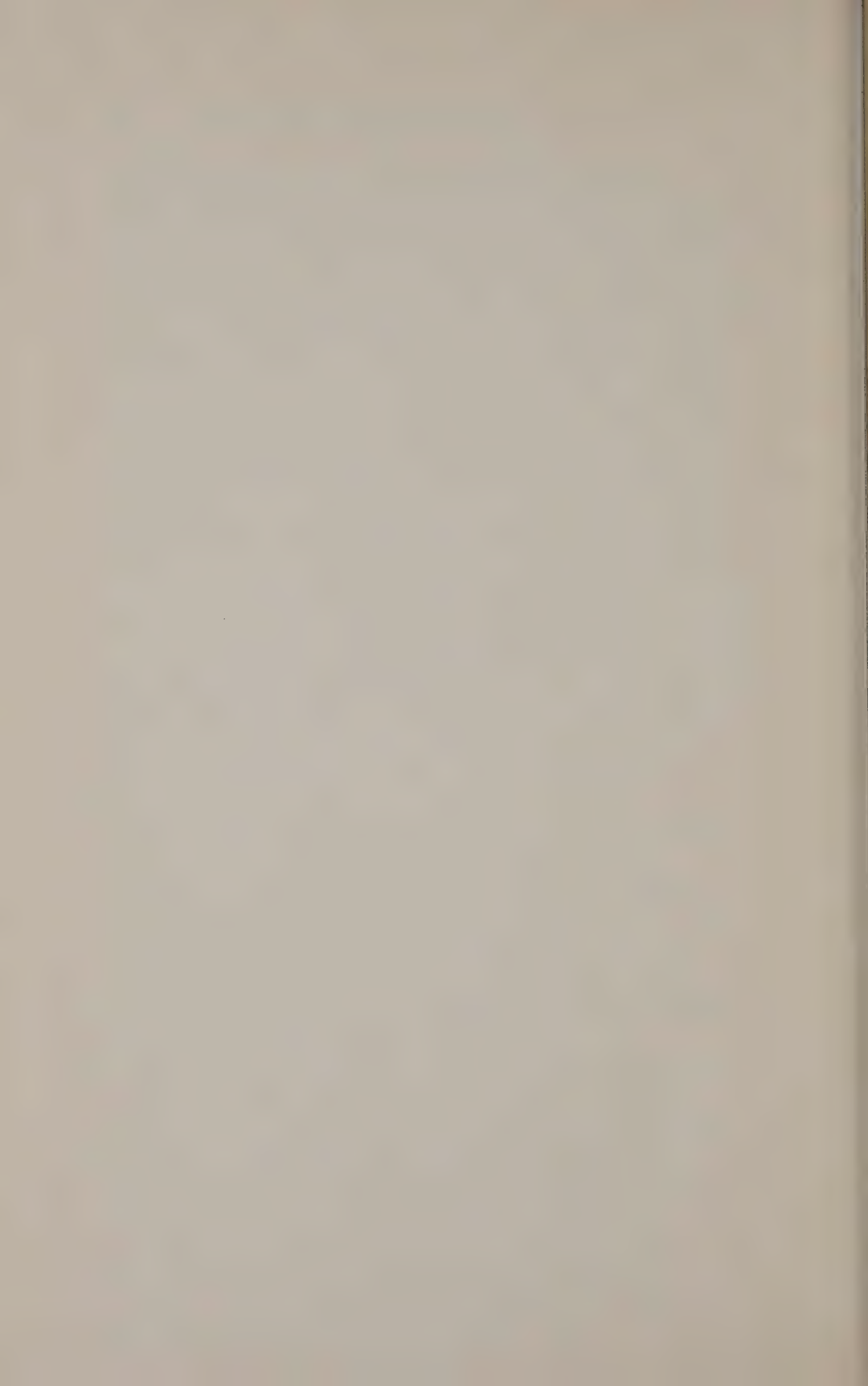
Heaven hath angels watching 'round
The Indian forest—mound,
And they have made it Holy Ground.

John Greenleaf Whittier.

State S. A. R.

State D. A. R.

1935"



INDEX

	Page
— A —	
Academies	
M. Academy	156
Two A. on Pen. Square.....	86
Corinth A.	160
Lonicera A.	160
Act Ga. Legislature	
Dec. 20, 1828	190
Adams, Pres.	2, 41
Adams, Henry	20, 25
Alfried, K. T.	176
Allen, Miss Floried	80, 149
Allen, Dr. H. D., Sr.	89, 106
Markers	104, 113
Allen, Dr. Edwin	14
Allen, Mrs. H. D., Sr.	14
Allen, Ivan, Jr.	116
Alling, E. J.	79, 155
Allyn, Capt.	39
Alexander, Dr. Jas.	163
Am. Bd. of Com. for	
F. Missions	92
Andrews, Judge Garnett.....	49, 50
Andrew, Jas. O.	97
Anglin, William	84
Anti-Duelling Society	159
Anti-Tariff Convention	44
Arsenal, The	89
Arbuckle, Capt.	125
Arnold, Benedict	22
Asbury, Bishop	96, 97
Asbury, Mission	146
Atkinson, Col. Alex.	162
Atkinson, Mrs. W. Y.	178
"Atlatl"-weight	5

— B —	
Baker, Rev. Mr.	163
Baker, Mrs.	163
Backburn, J.	14
Baldwin Co.	1, 33, 163
Baldwin, Rev.	
Abraham	1, 22, 25, 174
Baldwin, Rev. Eli.	2
Barnes, Jno. B.	14
Barrow, David	16
Barnett, Nathan C.	80, 83
Barnett, Nathan	81, 82
Barnett, William	82
Barnett, Mrs. Mary A.	80

	Page
Barnett Marker	80
Bartram, Wm.	7
Barnard, Timothy	14, 42, 57
Battery D, 214th Coast	
Guard Artillery	155
Battle of Holy Ground	122
Battle of Geilford C. House.....	22
Battle of Kettle Creek	23
Battle of Midway	
Meeting House	22
Battle of Burnt Corn	122
Beall, Jere	77
Beauregard, Gen.	50
Bell, E. E.	30
Bell, J. F.	30
Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank.....	154
Bell, Miller S.	89
Bethune, B. T.	66
Beman, Rev. C. P.	161
Beckam, Albert G.	136
Beckcom, Capt. Sam'l	136
Beecher, Capt. Henry Ward.....	167
Beeson, Dr. Jasper L.	177
Berrien, Jno. McP.	45, 46
Bethany Church	139
Bickers, D. G.	1
Bivins, William	120
"Big Gully"	46
"Birth Control"	158
Bird, Thompson	34, 119
Bird, Mrs.	62
Birdtail, King	42
Black Springs Church	99
Elder J. J. Salmon	
Elder R. Roberts	
Hall, Bolling	
Hall, James M.	
Hall, Rebecca	
Hall, Mary A.	
Hall, Mary	
Hall, Elizabeth	
Palmer, Julia	
Pulley, Mary	
Scott, John R.	
Scott, Rebecca	
Shuffield, Charlotte	
Bland, Mrs. Marshall	12
Blair, Gen.	154
Blackshear, Gen.	61
Blair, Miss Ruth	18
Blouchence, Brig. Gen.	
Robt. G.	155

	Page		Page
Blount, Richard A.	141, 145	Cater, E. P.	107, 108, 109
Blount Plantations Bellemont,		Centennial (Mansion)	72
Oconee, Lebanon		Ceramics Bldg.	177
Savannah		Charter University of Ga.	175
Sandersville		Cherokee Indians	160
Sparta		Missionaries to C. Arrested....	92
Rev. R. A.		Donors for Missionaries.....	160
Bonner, C. B.	77	C. Country under Ga. Laws....	91
Boogher, W. G.	162	Church at Spring Place	184
Boote, William R.	14	C. County, Ga.	142
Boudinot, Elias	94, 184	C. County divided	179
Bostwick, Littleberry	34	Licenses for Citizens	91, 143
Brainerd, Tenn.	92	C. Removal	127
Britain, Dr. M. L.	18	C. Convicts	64
Brake, W. J.	77, 92	Cherokee Land Lottery	29
Brooks, Adams	89	"The Phoenix"	184
Brown, Hon. George	50, 72	Chappell, Dr. J. Harris	177
Brown, Governor		"Children of Am. Revolution"....	7
B's Appeal	68, 143	"Christian Index, The"	93
Brown, Mary	50	Claiborne, Ala.	122
Brown, Eddie I.	172	Clarke, Gen. Elijah.....	17, 23, 136
Brown, D. W.	77	Clarke, Maj. Gen.	18
Brown, O. V.	77	Clark, Gen. John.....	17, 41, 60, 62
Buchanan, R. H. L.	36	Brig. Gen.	18
Buffalo Shooting	158	Clarke, Miss Nancy	62
Bull, Ole	71	Clarke, Ben.	89
Burr, Aaron	119	Clay, Henry	122
Burch, R. F.	40	Cobb, John	21, 23
Butler, J. C.	12	Cobb, Thomas W.	23, 24, 82
Butler, Dr. Elizur	92, 94, 182	Cobb,	
Butts, A. I.	164, 165	Howell.....	23, 24, 34, 41, 68, 126
— C —			
Calhoun, Jas. C.	122	Cobb, Andrew	23
Calhoun, Jas. S.	26	Colquitt, Walter T.	82
Calhoun, Jas.	26	Columbus, Christopher	21
Camilla	25	Comfort, Jim	67
Campbell, Col. Jno. W.	62	Conally, Maj. Jas. A.	126
Campbell, John Bulow	154	Cone, Prof. Malcom	51, 176
Camp Creek Church	97	" Markers	51
Cannon, Gov. (Tenn.)	187	Corinth Academy	160
Candler, Bishop Warren A.	94	Trustees, Brantley, Edmond	
Capers, Rev. William	145	Densler, Henry	
Capitol.....	34, 49, 52, 69, 71, 128	Doles, Benj.	
" for Courthouse	74, 81	Matthews, Josiah	
" Marker	40	Watson, Jas. C.	
" Old C. Bridge		Cornells, Alex	51
Marker	47, 48	Cornwall (Conn.) Seminary.....	184
Governors' Names	47, 48	Courthouses	74, 81
Caraker, G. W.	155	Courthouse Clock	79
Carnes, William W.	27	Courthouse at Hillsboro	74
Carpenter, Mayor Geo. S.	16	Marker (Hillsboro)	84
" Judge	52	Cook, Mrs. S. A.	106
Carrington, L.	163, 176	Cook, Maj. Phil	141
Case, Geo. D.	77	Cook, W. T.	176
		Cock, Fighting	146
		Coleraine Treaty	10
		Cooper, Dr. David	114

	Page
Cooper, Miss Mary A.	83
Compton, Miss Mary	53
Conn, Capt. W. T.	53, 89
Confederate Monuments	116
" Unknown Dead	116
Cornelius, Elias	188
Council House (Cherokee)	186
Cowetas, The	9
Crawford, C. P.	176
Crawford, Mrs. Anna	167
Crawford, Geo. G.	177
" Gov. Geo. W.	68
Crawford, William H.	82
Crawford, Peter	82
Charlton, Pulaski	24
" T. W. P.	44
Charlton, R. M.	24
Creek Indians	31, 58
Creek Path	94
Crowell, Col. Jno.	2
Crutchfield, Mrs.	
Margaret Vann	181
Cussetas, The	9
Cusseta Path, The	7

— D —

Dale, Sam	120, 122, 123
Gen. Lafayette	
"Home Products Dinner"	
Lauderdale, Miss.	
Meridian, Miss.	
Col. Jim Walton	
Dale Co.	
Daniel, Jno. W. L.	75, 77
Daniels, Mrs. Jno. W.	84, 190
Davis, Pres. Jefferson	128
Davis, Arthur B.	26
Davidson, Victor	106
Dawson, William C.	65, 66
Debtors' Prison	75
Delauney, Francis V.	26
Dennis, P. E.	79
De Soto Marker	Preface
"Descriptive List"	151
Devereaux, Archibald M.	32, 84
" John M.	34
Doles, Capt. Geo.	155
Dooly, Judge	161
Drane, Mr.	119
Ducking of a Scold	140
Duelling	24
Duncan, James	137
Duffie, Daniel	61
Dudley, W. S.	175, 176

— E —

Early, Peter.	47, 59, 60, 139
Easley, Benj.	41
Easley, Roderick	41
Echete	4
Edwards, Harry Stillwell	178
Edwards, John	88
Ellison, Mrs. A. L.	85
Elbert, Col. Sam'l	22
" Street	22
Encampment Hill	48
Ennis, Marion	52
Ennis, Capt. C. W.	80
Ennis, J. Howard	89, 155
Executive Mansions	55, 70
"Emarthlas"	4

— F —

Fair, Peter.	57, 77, 143, 149
Fair, Miss Carrie	175, 176
Fauche, Capt. Jonas	17, 121, 138
"Federal Town"	8
Ferguson, Mrs. David	69, 129, 138
" Marker	69
Ferrell, Sam	128
Fishing Creek	10, 21, 26
Foard, Wyatt	26
Foote, Mrs.	111
Fort, Mrs.	49
Fort Hawkins	15, 16
Fort Minus Massacre	122
Forts in Baldwin Co.	
Fort Advance	16, 17, 18
Marker	17
" Defiance	1, 16, 18
Marker	17
" Fidius	8, 10, 11, 17, 19
" Mt. Pelier	118
" Wilkinson	2, 10, 15, 16, 32, 33
Marker	14
" Winston	19
Marker	19
Floyd, Gen.	134
Fluker, David	34
Forsythe, Jno.	45, 46
Franklin, Benj.	21, 25
Franklin College	1
Franklin Street	21
Franklin County	31
Francis, the Prophet	123, 125
Francis, Milly	123, 124, 125
Duncan McKrimmon	124, 125
Creek Pocanhontas	125
U. S. Pension	125

	Page
Froebel, Col. B. W.	53
Furman, F. C.	176
"Furman Place"	57

— G —

Gaines, Maj. Gen.	2
Gaither, Maj.	6, 8
Garrard, Mrs. J. I.	40
Garrison Trail	15
Gambold, Mrs. (nee Anna Rosina Kliest)	182
Gatewood, Miss	135
Gates on Capitol Square	53
Geiger, Mary	21
"Georgia Guard, The"	3, 92, 142
Georgia Normal and In- dustrial College	15, 64, 86, 177
Georgia Military College	71, 176
Georgia State College for Women	71, 122, 130, 155, 177
Establishment Degrees Board of Regents	
Georgia's Compact with U. S.	91
Georgia's Gold Rush	142
Georgia Maps after 1835 Survey	189
Georgia Volunteers, The	168
Gilmer, Gov. Geo. R.	2, 44, 45, 48, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 82, 179
Gilmer, Mrs.	64
Gilmer, Mrs. John	64
Glascok, Brig. Gen.	18
Government House	37
Government Square	34
Governors' Houses	55, 70
Governor's Horse Guards, The	170
de Graffenreid, B.	77
Grant, Gen.	173
Gray, Henry P.	164
Green, Dr. Thomas	114, 115, 167
" Marker	114
" J. A.	176
Greene Co. Celebration	137
Gresham, Maj. Davis	138
" Capt. Archibald Mr. and Mrs. E. J.	138
Grantland, Seaton	26
Greene, Nathaniel, Gen	21, 22
" Mrs. Nathaniel	21
Great Seal of Ga.	19, 20
Greene Street	21
Green, William	26
Gunn, Brig. Gen.	18
Gwinnett, Button	21, 25

— H —

Habersham, Jas.	23, 31
" Jos.	23, 25
Haddock, J. N.	176
Hall, Dr. T. M.	58, 140
Hall, Mrs. Sarah H.	58, 140
Hall, J. M.	30
Hammond, Charles	27, 65, 66
Hansell, William Y.	26, 30
Hancock, John	21, 23, 25
Street	21
Haralson, Hugh A.	82
Harbert, John	34
Harris, Judge Iver- son L.	60, 65, 66, 114, 115, 139
Harrold, Dr. C. C.	19
Harvey, Evan	84
Haweis	94
Haujo, Efau	11, 12
Hawkins, Col. Benj.	11, 13, 42, 58, 124, 157, 181
Head Right System	31
Herty, Dr. Charles H.	25, 55, 122, 177
Johns Hopkins University	129
Herty Day	129
Herty Cup	130
Herty Marker	129
Newsprint paper	130
Herty Medal	130
Journal Industrial and Engineering Chem.	130
O. B. Keeler	130
Herty, Mrs. Mary E.	175, 176
Hervey, Jas.	186
Hicks, Charles	180, 181, 183, 188
Hightower, Mrs. Harrison	19
Hill, Benjamin H.	49
Hill, William	14
" W. B.	158
" R. K.	26
" Gen. D. H.	176
" William	14
Hillsboro Courthouse	74
Hillsboro Marker	84
Hillman, Jas.	27
Hicks, Chas.	120, 181, 183, 188
Headstone, Gov.	183
Hines, Judge E. R.	84
Hines, Nelle Womack	43
Holmes, Dr. E. T.	176
Home of Gov. H. V. Johnson	18
Hitchiti Indians	4

	Page
Hopewell Church	97
Bromberry, Susannah	
Chapel, Henry	
Cook, Eliz.	
Harvell, Mary	
Harris, Miles G.	
Harris, Nancy	
Harris, Mary	
Hunt, Nancy	
Lewis, Ann	
Pritchett, Eliz.	
Reese, Ann	
Ruch, Eliz.	
Runnels, Susannah	
Horne, Mrs. Julius	68
Howard, Maj. Jno.	134
Howard, Ester	134
Howe, Gen.	22
" Capt. U. S. A.	77
Hoyt, Ard	188
Hubbard, Jno.	39
Huff, J. R.	185
" Thomas H.	172
" Miss M. L.	185
" Mrs.	185
Hull, Hope	97
Humphrey, David	6

— I —

Independence Day	
Celebration	137, 160
Indian Clans	11
Indian Talk	41
Indian Missions	92, 146
Irwin, Gov. Jared.....	10, 17, 18,
24, 47, 55, 60, 68,	149
" Mrs.	55
" Street	24
Islands, Jos.	14

— J —

Jackson, Gen.	
Andrew.....	121, 146, 189
Jackson, James	
Maj. Gen.	18, 24, 25
Jackson, Stonewall	173
Jails in Baldwin Co.....	74, 81
Jefferson, Pres.	
Thos.	2, 11, 21, 25
Jenkins, Gov.	
Charles J.	48, 68, 148
Jenkins, Col. J. H.	52, 176
Joe Brown Pikes	165
Johnson, Gov. H. V.....	48, 49
" Marker	51

	Page
Johnson, Prov. Gov. James.....	48
" Benj.	28
Johnston, Mrs. Eliz. G.	38
" Miss Susan	38
Jones, Dr. L. M.	115
Jones, Col. Seaborn	37, 147
Jones, H. S.	30
Jones, "Honest Jack"	164
Jordan, Col. L. A.	164
" Lee	70
Jordan, Benjamin S.	65
Joseph A.	176

— K —

Keeler, O. B.	130
Keister, Jacob	26
Kelley, Dr. A. R.	4
Kenan, Col.	
A. H.	65, 66, 147, 163, 165, 179
Kenan and Kenan	75
Kennard, Noble	146
Kyle, John	89

— L —

"Ladies Relief Society"	167
Lafayette, Gen.....	36, 37, 39, 68, 123
" Badge	37, 39
" Marker	40
" Geo. Washington.....	39
Lamar, Capt.	136
Lamar, L. J.	79
Land Lottery System	30, 31
Lane, Prof. Chas.	103
Lane, Jos.	108, 109
Lanier, Sidney.....	103, 107, 110
" Clifford	103
" "Sidney L. at Ogle-	
thorpe Univ."	107
" Memorials	112
Johns Hopkins Univ.	
Macon, Ga.	
Lynn, N. C.	
Allen's Invalid Home	
Layton, Vernon	88
LeConte, Jos.	102
Lee, Gen. Robert E.	173
" Furman F.	172
" Rev. Jesse	118
Liberty Street	21
Lines, Maj. J. C.	176
Lincoln, Gen.	6, 21, 23
" Street	22
" President	173

	Page		Page
Little, Jas. Franklin	172	Manual Labor School	161
Little, Prince	41	Mashburn, J. H.	176
Longino, Dr. L. P.	115	Mathews, Britain	84
Lonicera Academy	160	Matthews, Gov.	2, 9
Trustees: Bonner, Jas.		Masonic Hall Marker	30
Carnes, William C.		Meigs, Return J.	181
Jones, John		Mercer, Rev. Jesse	60, 61, 93
Lamar, Jas.		Methodist Church Marker	96
Reynolds, Benj. H.		Midway	101
Louisville, Ga.	55	Midway School for Girls	161
Love, David	139	"Micco"	10
Lyell, Sir Charles	46	Micklejohn, Robert	144
— Mc —		Middle Ga. Mil. & Ag.	
MacArthur, Gen. Douglas	177	Coll.	77, 86, 130, 175
McComb, Alex.	14	Milledge, John	24, 25, 32, 174
" Robert	27	Milledgeville.....1, 2, 3, 16, 21, 24, 33,	
" T. L.	43, 88	34, 40, 41, 47, 72, 84, 90, 118, 120	
" Gordon	43	Milledgeville Marker	40
McComb's Mount	43	Milledgeville, The	
McCluskey, C. B.	66	Street Lottery	27, 28
McCoy, Leroy	27	Milledgeville, The Seminary	161
McDonald, Gov. Chas. J.	68	"Milledgeville and Royalty"	69
" Miss Mary	162	Milledgeville (The)	
McGaughey, William	186	State Hospital	96
" Margaret	186	"The State Hospital	
McGillivray, Alex.	3, 6, 7	Authority"	116
McIntosh, John	23	Miller, Jno.	26
" Lachlan	23, 25	" Jas.	23
" Chilly	2	Military (The) Academy,	
" James	23	(Marietta)	136
" Chief		Milton, Mrs. Sarah F.	167, 171
William	23, 41, 145, 146	Minor, Mrs. Bessie F.	149, 150
McKendree, Bishop	96	4 Oaths of Allegiance to U. S.	
McKenney, Thos. L.	2	3 Paroles	
McKinley, Col. Wm. H.	164	Officer's Sash	
" G. C.	19	Invitation to Gov. and Mrs.	
" Maj. Guy	80	Brown's	
McKrimmon, Duncan	123	"At Home" 1857	
McMillan, J. W.	79	Invitation to Mil. and Civic	
— M —		Ball 1857	
Madame Le Vert	57	Sponsors Brown, E. W.	
Mahew Mission	93	Briscoe, L. H.	
Manning, Jno.	26	Doles, Geo. P.	
Mansion, The		McComb, R. A.	
John Pell	66, 67	Sorrrell, R. H. D.	
Marker	68	Sanford, Eugene	
Centennial	71	Tucker, Jno. M.	
"A Pageant of the M's.		Tinsley, H.	
100 Years"	72	Names M. Confed. Soldiers	
"The 100 Years of the		Names of U. S. and Confed.	
Old Governor's M."	72	Officers	
Home of G. S. C. W.		Letters of Confed. Soldiers	
Presidents	68	Minutes Thalian Soc.	
		Oglethorpe University.....	107, 109
		Phi Delta Soc.	108, 109
		Sidney Lanier	109

	Page
Sidney Lanier, Tutor	104
" " Pres. Phi	
Delta Soc.	
" " S.A.E. Fra-	
ternity	
" " name 20 times	
Lanier, Clifford name 20 times	
Knox, Mr., tutor	
Smith, Prof.	
Mission School for Creeks	145
Missionaries in	
Penitentiary	91, 142, 160
Mitchell, Gov.	
D. B.	24, 26, 34, 41, 43, 58, 60
Mitchell, Mrs.	43, 59, 133
" Gen. Henry	24
" County	43
Mooney, James	188
Moore, J. N.	78, 176
Moore, Fred Denton	29
Moore, Lt. Col. Jere	155
" Mrs. R. B.	96
" Mrs. Chas.	17
" Jos. A.	30
Montgomery, Gen. Richard	22
" Street	22
Moravian Mission at	
Spring Place	179
Marker	185
James Vann	182
School opens	
Mrs. Gambold	
Mrs. Crutchfield	
Chas. Hicks	183
U. S. Headstone	
Mission buildings	
"Buck" Waytee	
Cornwall, Conn.	
Elias Boudinot	
Spring Place	
Tallony	
Brainerd	
The Church	
Courthouse	
Mount Nebo	24, 43
Mt. Olive Church	160
Morris, Singleton	172
Meyer, Alex A.	29
Myrick, Stith Parham	171
" (The) Volunteers	171
Murray, Geo. W.	65

— N —

Napier, Mrs. Ed.	37
New Echota	94

	Page
Newnan, Col.	134
Newspapers	106
The Ga. Journal	
The Fed. Union	
The Standard of Union	
The S. Recorder	
The Union Recorder	
Niles, John	136
Northern, Gov. W. J.	136

— O —

Oakmulgee Old Towns Trail	7
Obituaries	131, 135
Oconee Indians	3, 4
Muscogean Confederacy	4
Old O. Town	3
Chattahoochee River	3
Cuscovilla, Fla.	4
O. Town Exhibit	4
Dr. A. R. Kelley	4
Oconee River	3, 7, 8, 10,
18, 19, 30, 31, 36, 137	
Ocmulgee River	11
Oden, Dr. Chas. J.	155
Oglethorpe, Gen.	127
Oglethorpe University	101, 114
Oglethorpe University	
Marker	104
Manual Labor School	162
Wounded Soldiers	165
Dr. Sam'l K. Talmadge	101
Midway	101
Jos. LeConte	102
Jas. Woodrow	102
Secession	103
Prof. Lane	
Pres. Woodrow Wilson	
Andrew Weems	
Prof. R. S. Smith	
Jos. Lane	
Sidney Lanier	
Clifford Lanier	
S. A. E. Fraternity	112
"Sidney Lanier at	
Oglethorpe Univ."	107
S. A. E. ETA, Ga.	112
Oglethorpe University Bldg.	104
Thalian Hall	107, 111
Marker for Dr. H. D. Allen, Sr.	
Old Capitol Bridge Marker	47
Old Capitol Marker	68
Old Tom's Ford	16, 17, 18
Old Tom's Ford Marker	19
Old Tom's Path	16, 19
Old Trading Path	7

	Page
Opera House Bldg.	77
Orme, R. M.	148
Orme, Mrs.	148, 167
Osborne, H.	6
Otis, James	23

— P —

"Pageant of the Mansions 100 Years"	72
Paine, Walter	89
Payne, Jno. Howard	3, 187
Park, Hill	94
Parke, Ezek. K.	27
" Judge Jas. B.	138
Parker, Mrs. T. C.	68
Parks, Dr. M. M.	68, 90
Parks, Mrs.	117, 145
Patti, Adelina	71
Patti, Carlotta	71
Pell, Jno.	64, 66
Penitentiary, The State	86, 87, 127
Plan of	88
Gen. Sherman	86
Phi Delta Society	108, 109
Pickett, Jas. Albert	120
Piccolata	147
Pierce, Dr. Lovick	97
Pickens, Andrew....	6, 11, 13, 23, 181
Pilgrimages	69
Porter, Oliver	34
Porter, Timothy	64
Powder Magazine	53
Pottle, Col. Jos. E.	167
Pottle, Mrs. (3 bronze tablets)	167
Powell, Dr. T. O.	114, 115
Price, Benj.	84
Pritchard, Willis	89
Pushmataha	122

— R —

Rabun, Gov. William	47, 60, 61
Red Clay Council Ground	179
" " Council Ground Marker	191
" " Council House	185
Redding, Arthur	157
Reese, David A.	65
Reynolds, W. E.	176
Rentz, Lt. and Mrs. T. H.	43
Revere, Paul	121
Rice, Dr. T. B.	17, 137, 138

Ritchie, W. L.	30
" Mayor	52
Rivers, Go. E. D.	51, 115
Roach, Geo. R.	176
Roberson, Robt. Lee	172
Roberts, Maj.	9
Roberts, Rufus	77
Rock Landing	2, 3, 4, 7, 8
" " Garrison	6
" " Marker	7
Rockwell, Sam'l	26, 27
Roosevelt, Pres. Theodore	3
Ross, Chief John	187, 189
" Thos.	27
Rossee, P. C.	84
Royce, C. C.	189
Ruger, Brig. Gen. Thos. H.	83, 165
Russell, Sol Smith	70
Rutherford, Jno.	34, 55

— S —

S. A. E. ETA. Ga.	111
Sanford, S. V., Chancellor	158
" Herschel	67
" V. T.	175
" Jno. W. A.	91, 179
Yale College	141
Maj. Gen. I. Wars Confederate Letter Ga. Gold Rush	142
Ga. Guard	142
Letter Book Missionaries in Pen. Oath to be subscribed to Citizens allowed in C. Country	143
"Tax in kind" receipts Receipt from "Office of En- rollment of Slaves" Receipt for ferriage	144
Oath of allegiance to U. S. Rena Roy Savannah	1
Seagrave, Jas.	6, 8, 18
"School for Girls at Midway"	161
Scott, William	34, 35
" William H.	77
" John	57
" Gen. Winfield	147, 148
Scottsboro Female Academy	162
Le Tastes "Ga. F. College" 1st Gym. for Girls Schley, Gov.	14, 65, 66, 67, 71, 188
"Scholl & Fay," Architects	115

INDEX

201

	Page
de Schweinitz, Chas. F.	180
School Law of Baldwin Co.	158
Scriven, Col. Jno.	22
Secession Convention	49
Secession Convention Marker	51
Ordinance of Secession	49
Sesquicentennial of U. S.	
Constitution	17
"Shades"	187
Shays	22
Sherman, Gen.	
W. T.	53, 71, 89, 126, 127
Sherlock (Scurlock) Jim	164
Sherwood,	
Adiel	8, 34, 62, 84, 93, 162
Shoals of the Oconee	16
Sibley, Erwin	40, 51
Signatures to Ft. Wilkinson	
Treaty	13
Sledge, Whitefield H.	27
Smart, Dr. W. A.	48
"Smart & Lane" architects	34
Smith, Miss Hallie C.	20
" James F.	32
" Guy H.	28
" George C.	56
" Miss Ann	139
Snead, Rev. Tillman	97
Snead, John	74
"Sons of the Am. Rev."	7
Spring Place, Ga.	179, 180
Squirrel Hunt	157
Starr, Emmett	188
State Library	127
Steiner, Abraham	180
Stephens, Alex. H.	49
Stembridge, W. H.	88
Stith, William	119
Stocks, Thos.	61
Stovall, Jos.	27
Sturges, Daniel	16, 19, 20
Swanton, Dr. John R.	3, 5
Swint, Dr. Roger	115
Swint Avenue Marker	116

— T —

Taft, Chief Justice Wm. H.	178
Talbot, Matthew	61
Talmadge, Dr.	
Sam'l K.	101, 115, 163
Talmadge, Gov. Eugene	48
Tariff Law	63
Tarver, Hon. Malcom	190
Tattnall, Gov. Josiah	11, 21, 25

	Page
Tecumseh	122
Telfair, Gov. Edward	9, 18
Tellico	180
Terrell Hall	75
Thalian Hall	69, 106
Thalian Society Minutes	107
Thornton, Steve	146
Thomas, Gen. Jett.	25, 34, 35, 57
" Mrs. Martha	132
" James	132-133
" John S.	27, 36, 132, 133
" "Jim"	133
" "Fanny"	133
Thomas, Rev. James	106
Thweatt, Peterson	154
" Uriah	34
Tigner, Dr. E. A.	53, 88
Tom's Ford	16, 17
"Torchlights of the	
Cherokees"	160
"Torch Light Procession"	48
Torrance, Andrew	134
Torrance, Wm. H.	2, 27, 45, 133
Towns, Gov. Geo. W.	48
Transactions of Ill. Hist. Soc.	126
Treaty of Indian Springs	2
" " Ft. Wilkinson	10
" " Coleraine	10
" " Daneing Rabbit	122
Trans-Oconee	
Country	16, 17, 18, 121
"Troops of Horse"	9
Troup, Gov.	
Geo. M.	2, 30, 34, 37, 158, 162
Tucker (The) Girls	17
"Tustunnuggee"	11
Twiggs, Maj. Gen.	17, 18

— U —

U. D. C. Monuments	166
Union Academy	135
Upson, Stephen	82
Usher, Thos.	24
Ustinali	166

— V —

Vann, James	180, 182
Varnell, Hannah	186
Vaughan, Fleming DuB.	172
Vinson, Morris	172
Vittum, Dr. E. M.	15

— W —		Page	Page
Wall, Briscoe	88	Whitaker, S. A.	176
" Senator J. O.	52	White, Rev. Geo.	88
Walker, Robt. Sparks	185	" Thos. W.	165
" Sam'l	176	Whitfield, Geo.	23
" Mrs. J. L.	15	Whitney, Eli	22
Walton, Geo.	21, 25	Williams, "Rough"	
" Octavia	57	(Capt. W. A.)	164
" Col. Jim	57, 121	Williams, Jas. T.	147
Ward, Francis	134	" "The Girls"	71
" Frank	135	" H. I. G.	77
" B. C.	135, 136	Wilkinson, Gen. Jas.	12, 13, 22
Washington, Pres.	2, 21, 22	" Street	22
" County	31	Wiedenman, G. F.	79
" Street	21	Wightman, Wm.	62
Wayne, Gen. Anthony	24, 25	Wilson, Hon. Jno. B.	80
" County	33	Woodward, J. C.	176
" Street	21, 22	Wood, Jas. Woodrow	172
Ware, Jno. H.	27	Wool, Brig. Gen. Jno. E.	189
Warren, Jos.	23	Worcester, Dr.	
Wells, Dr. Guy H.	72, 77, 198	Sam'l A.	92, 93, 95
Wells, Mrs.	4, 17	Wooten, R. H.	30
Whatley, Rev. Samuel	138	Wright, Prior	26, 27
" Maj. Sam	138	Wynne, Dr. W. T.	110
" Sam, Jr.	138		
Whitaker, Judge		— Y —	
Thos. H.	111, 165	Yazoo Act	24
		Yazoo Conspiracy	60

